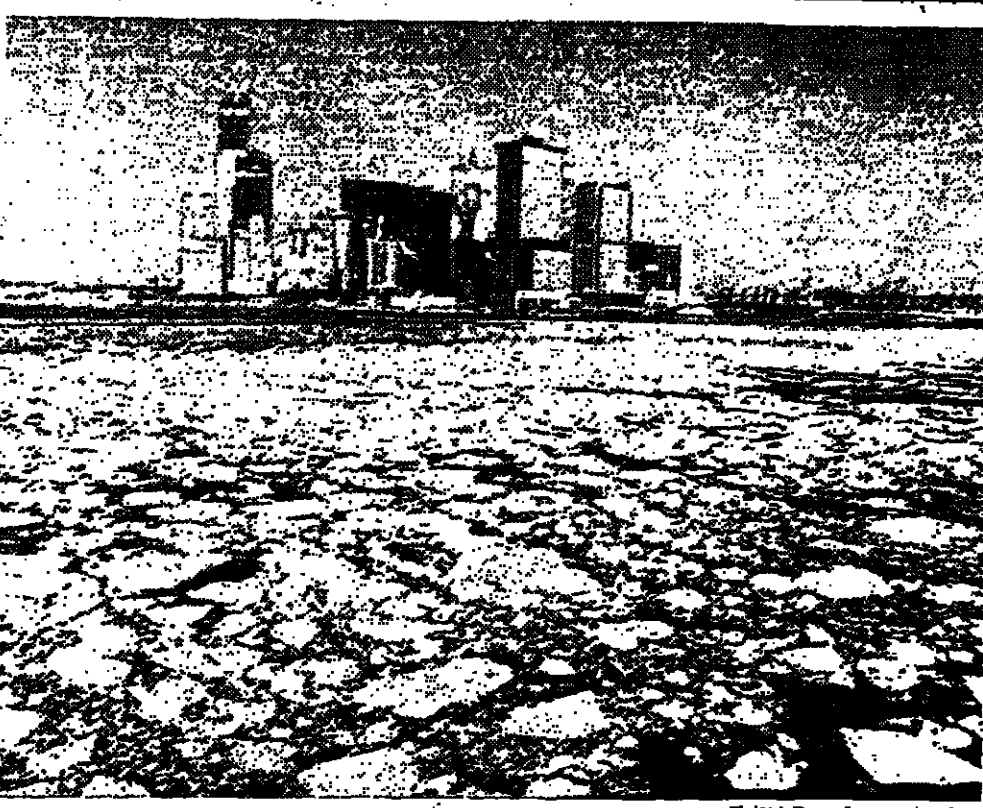


Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER-PARIS: Mild, occasional rain. Temp. 46-51. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54. Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54. Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54. Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-54.

Austria	7.5	Libya	9.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0
Canada	10.0	Netherlands	10.0
Denmark	10.0	Norway	10.0
France	10.0	Portugal	10.0
Germany	10.0	Spain	10.0
Greece	10.0	Sweden	10.0
Great Britain	10.0	Switzerland	10.0
Ireland	10.0	Turkey	10.0
Italy	10.0	U.S. Military	10.0
Japan	10.0	Yugoslavia	10.0



Battery area of lower Manhattan emerging from ice-encrusted New York Bay.

Old-Linked Electricity Cuts in U.S. North

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—New York state power utilities "essed" slight optimism over National Weather Service prediction of a warming trend today.

During the 12 crisis hours yesterday, the city turned off heat in subways and stopped subway escalators, and the New York Telephone Co. went on its own generators.

Because of frigid weather, the northern United States has been hit by 19 voltage reductions in 21 days—and government officials say more could yet come, the AP reported. According to Federal Power Commission data, the crisis began in New England on Jan. 14 and mushroomed until it reached as far south as Virginia and as far west as Chicago.

The utility companies involved in the power reductions serve 17 million customers. Since one customer—like a large apartment building—may have several hundred people, the outbreak may have involved upwards of 50 million people.

Egypt Seen Extending Cease-Fire

No Formal Accord, But Tacit Truce

By Robert H. Estabrook
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 3 (UPI)—Egypt has agreed to maintain the present Mideast truce for about a month in return for another report by Secretary-General U Thant to the Security Council. It was learned authoritatively today.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is expected here to avoid formal extension of the cease-fire in his speech in Cairo tomorrow, but to indicate that Egypt will not resume fighting when the truce expires Friday.

A statement by the Big Four ambassadors here tomorrow afternoon endorsing Mr. Thant's appeal for continuation of the present truce is expected to give Egypt a reason to confirm the tacit agreement.

By this understanding, Mr. Thant will make another review of the mission of United Nations envoy Gunnar V. Jarving in a report to the Security Council at the beginning of March.

If, by that time, there is nothing Egyptian regards as "progress" in the exchanges through Mr. Jarving, it may request a meeting of the council to press its case for an Israeli commitment to withdrawal from captured Arab territories.

Key Factor

The unpublished agreement with Egypt was a key factor in determining the language of Mr. Thant's report to the Security Council yesterday in which he avoided specific mention of the cease-fire. Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat met much of the day Monday with Mr. Thant and Mr. Jarving to work out the formula.

The United States may itself propose a statement endorsing Mr. Thant's appeal in the Big Four meeting tomorrow, but a final decision is still pending in Washington. Britain, France and the Soviet Union all have been urging a four-power statement.

The Soviet Union and France have been seeking a more comprehensive declaration citing the need for Israeli withdrawal and stating that the Big Four are actively resuming consideration of additional guidelines for Mr. Jarving. This also is the Egyptian wish.

But the United States and Britain have opposed such a declaration, likely only to gain "moral advantages" in offensive weapons by refusing to discuss curbs on American fighter-bombers deployed near the Soviet border.

A lengthy policy article in Pravda, the Communist party paper, was the first substantive Soviet comment on SALT for nearly a year.

It provided no new hard facts on the talks but underscored the crucial difference between the Russian and American interpretation of what constitutes offensive strategic arms. The article indicated that unless there is a major concession on either side the chances for a comprehensive arms limitation agreement will be quite slim.

Pravda devoted its attention to the dispute—already made known in the United States by administration officials—over offensive weapons. It said nothing about a possible limited agreement on defensive weapons systems.

Limited Accord Proposed

The Soviet Union was reported by American officials to have proposed a limited accord on anti-ballistic missile systems at the last round of talks which adjourned in Helsinki in December. Last summer, the United States had offered a package plan for a numerical limit on both offensive and defensive systems.

American officials have not formally responded to the Soviet proposal but President Nixon is said to remain in favor of a comprehensive agreement including both offensive and defensive weapons.

The Pravda article was written by Vasily Shestov, a disarmament specialist, and is assumed by the American Embassy to represent the Kremlin's thinking. The general tone of the piece was quite critical of the United States, alleging that the current defense policy in Washington—including the stepped-up defense budget—was "incompatible with a constructive approach to the solution of problems discussed at the Soviet-American talks."

It avoided attacking President Nixon directly, but rather used euphemisms such as "U.S. militaryists" and the "American press" to criticize well-known administration positions.

Response to 'Leaks'

The appearance of the Pravda commentary was viewed by Western diplomats here as a Soviet response to articles appearing in the American press, based on high-level briefings, which had cast aspersions on Soviet intentions. These "leaked" articles annoyed Soviet officials since they ran counter to the official line.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



FACE IN SPACE—Apollo-14 mission commander Alan B. Shepard conferring with earth from his spacecraft.

No Real Worry Yet

Apollo-14 Battery Low, Could Abort Landing

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A low battery reading cropped up today aboard the "happy little ship" Apollo-14, now firmly in the grasp of moon's gravity and streaking toward a lunar orbit tomorrow morning.

"This (battery) situation is described to me as being a cloud-on-the-horizon type of thing," said space official Bill O'Donnell, but added, "If there is a problem, it could result in a decision not to go down (to the moon's surface)."

The crew of Alan B. Shepard, Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell was asleep at 1700 GMT when the problem got serious attention, but ground controllers did not deem it important enough to awaken them.

They previously had been aroused once during their sleep period, their third in space, to adjust a valve that was permitting oxygen to seep out of their moonship.

The low voltage reading that caused some concern was from one of two batteries in the ascent part of the lander. One of the batteries was three-tenths of a point below the 37-volt reading expected of it.

Apollo mission rules insist that both batteries be working before the landing craft descends to the surface, although only one battery is necessary for the ascent. The other serves as backup.

The spacemen inspected their lunar lander, Antares, today and found it in "really good shape" for America's third moon landing at 0217 GMT Friday.

The spacecraft entered the moon's sphere of influence—the spot on its trajectory where the moon's gravity becomes stronger than the pull of earth—after the crew's first inspection of the lunar lander.

"Apollo-14's progressing very nicely," taciturn Capt. Shepard reported as he and rookie spacemen Maj. Roosa and Comdr. Mitchell (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Air Support In Cambodia Aids New Saigon Push

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States is providing full combat support to South Vietnamese ground forces in a new drive to crush North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base camps and sanctuaries in Cambodia. It was disclosed tonight.

South Vietnamese officials said the United States has given full air support, including helicopter gunships, medical evacuation helicopters and aerial supply drops. There are no U.S. ground troops taking part in the operations, the officials said. The new drive, similar to the incursions across the border last May and June, has been under way about a week. Officials said there has been contact, but none of major significance.

The U.S. 1st Aviation Brigade is providing scores of helicopters to back up forces led by Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri, commander of the Third Military Region in South Vietnam.

"The aim of the drive," said one official, "is to be sure we haven't missed anything that would endanger the withdrawal of U.S. troops."

About 20,000 U.S. combat troops are being withdrawn from the region, which includes Saigon and 11 surrounding provinces, during the next three months. This will leave only about 5,000 U.S. combat troops in the region, plus support troops.

Allied headquarters also reported increased fighting in the northern provinces of South Vietnam for the third straight day.

Across the border in southern Laos, hundreds of American planes struck at supply convoys and dumps in the 11th day of the most sustained bombing of the war.

The South Vietnamese forces include 2,500 fresh troops thrown into the drive by Gen. Tri, whose region shares 231 miles of border with Cambodia. Another 7,500 troops already were at bases inside Cambodia.



Maj. Gen. Do Cao Tri

Washington to Give Details 'Relatively Soon' on Laos

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Nixon administration will disclose "relatively soon" the details of a reported major offensive by 25,000 South Vietnamese and 9,000 American troops against Communist forces near the Laotian border, officials said today.

At the same time, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, responding to cries of alarm from worried senators at news reports of an invasion of Laos, said it should be quite clear that our objective in Southeast Asia is not to widen the war but to reduce U.S. involvement.

Fresh news dispatches from the northern area of South Vietnam bolstered earlier reports of a large U.S.-South Vietnamese operation in progress near the Laotian border.

The administration officials refused all comment on published stories about the reported military operation in northern South Vietnam and southern Laos.

But they warned against assumptions about the size, character, extent or exact location of allied activities along the border areas of the Ho Chi Minh Communist infiltration route.

President Nixon late yesterday met with his top military and diplomatic advisers on "matters relating to Indochina," Mr. Ziegler confirmed, but would give no additional details of the 90-minute conference.

A White House spokesman last night would neither confirm nor deny a broadcast report that the unannounced conference had been called to decide whether South Vietnamese troops, backed by U.S. planes, would soon cross into Laos to attack Communist camps and supply lines.

It was understood that 25,000 South Vietnamese ground troops were massed near the Laotian border preparing to attack the Red bases in southern Laos. Yesterday, Japanese and Soviet reports said South Vietnamese troops had already invaded Laos with American support.

In a dispatch from Khe Sanh, South Vietnam, near the border with Laos, a highly respected U.S. correspondent reported that news- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Oil Nations to Boost Prices In Retaliation Against Firms

By John M. Lee
LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Middle Eastern countries, joined by Venezuela and Indonesia, laid plans in Tehran today to impose sharply higher prices on Western oil-producing companies by legislation or other legal means.

This was a retaliatory move by the ten-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries following the collapse last night of two weeks of on-and-off price negotiations with 22 international companies.

The OPEC countries had set Feb. 3 as a deadline for the companies to accept their demands for higher tax and royalty payments.

In the event of failure, the countries threatened "concerted and simultaneous action." This raised the specter of a shutdown in the oil supplies so vital to Western Europe and Japan.

However, the threat of such an embargo has apparently eased. According to news reports from Tehran and oil company sources in London, the closed OPEC meeting voted today against any disruption of oil production, at least for now.

Failed to Get Pact

At the same time, it appears that the oil companies will soon be paying the producer countries substantially more for their oil even without obtaining the five-year worldwide agreement they sought in an effort to put the rise in oil prices on a more orderly and predictable basis.

The OPEC countries were paid \$6.2 billion for their oil in 1969. Although some London businessmen took the view today that the talks "didn't break down, but ran out of time," other industry experts found the stumbling blocks over guarantees for uninterrupted supplies too fundamental to permit an easy solution.

The lead at the OPEC meeting today was taken by the Shah of Iran, who urged other members to take legal or legislative measures to realize their demand for increased revenues. Without naming Venezuela, he referred to its recent legislation increasing the oil income tax rate to 60 percent from 52 percent and enabling Venezuela to establish its own posted prices, the basis for computing taxes and royalties.

"I now suggest that the countries of this region should adopt a system which would be rational and reasonable, a system in accord with the resolutions of the United Nations, safeguarding the sovereign rights and independence of the countries," the Shah said.

The OPEC members, besides Iran, included Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shah Hints Britain Ready to Up Ante If EEC Asks Less

By Richard Norton-Taylor
SSELS, Feb. 3 (UPI)—British Common Market negotiator Geoffrey Rippon, in a pointed comment on the market nations' day that the current entry "was far from being a sort of a carpet in an oil bazaar."

He gave a clear indication Britain was prepared to pay a contribution to the European Community's budget in exchange for a reduction in its demands.

At the moment the six market nations are asking for an initial British contribution as high as 20 percent of the budget.

If the Common Market persisted in considering 20 percent, Mr. Rippon said, there was no point in wasting any more of the foreign ministers' time.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Rippon said the negotiations are not "a question of the seller asking a monstrous price, the buyer offering a ridiculously small one, and the two settling somewhere in the middle after a wearisome ritual of maneuver."

In a reference to the higher food prices in Britain likely to follow British entry into the Common Market, where butter prices are particularly high, Mr. Rippon said, "The European idea is not primarily about sugar-beet or butter. It is about European influence in the world, and the consolidation of European prosperity."

But trouble mounted on Britain's industrial front.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which groups 9.5 million workers, predicted a "wave of strikes" throughout British industry in 1971.

In a speech at Manchester, Mr. Feather said more than 11 million working days were lost in strikes in 1970. He predicted this figure would be exceeded by April this year. He blamed the Conservative government's economic policies.

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But No Supply Cutoff Now

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Russia Attacks U.S. Stance On Fighter-Bombers at SALT

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today strongly criticized the United States' negotiating position at the strategic arms limitation talks. It accused Washington of trying to gain "unilateral advantages" in offensive weapons by refusing to discuss curbs on American fighter-bombers deployed near the Soviet border.

A lengthy policy article in Pravda, the Communist party paper, was the first substantive Soviet comment on SALT for nearly a year.

It provided no new hard facts on the talks but underscored the crucial difference between the Russian and American interpretation of what constitutes offensive strategic arms. The article indicated that unless there is a major concession on either side the chances for a comprehensive arms limitation agreement will be quite slim.

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Limited Accord Proposed

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American officials have not formally responded to the Soviet proposal but President Nixon is said to remain in favor of a comprehensive agreement including both offensive and defensive weapons.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Postal Workers Begin Three-Day Strike in France

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—French postal workers today began a three-day walkout likely to leave France's mail services in a mess until mid-February.

The strike started in stages this afternoon but the three big unions which called it expect most of the country's 300,000 postal workers to stop work by midnight.

The strike, which will also affect telephone and telegraph service, is due to end at midnight on Tuesday, but postal authorities said its impact would be felt at least until the end of next week.

The postal strike comes as television services in France are being disrupted by stoppages and periodic slowdowns by technical workers.

Today, the unions threatened to shut down television services completely next Tuesday by calling out all workers in the state-run system.

Up 25% Over 1970, Congress Learns \$6.7 Billion in U.S. Arms Going Abroad

By Bernard D. Nossiter
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The United States is selling, financing, approving or giving away more than \$6.7 billion in arms and other military items around the world this year, a jump of 25 percent over 1970.

This was disclosed for the first time by the government yesterday in hearings before a joint congressional economic subcommittee.

As large as it is, the total understates the volume of arms and related items that the United States is generating around the globe. It still does not include the tens of millions of dollars in military property that the Defense Department gives away in Thailand and Vietnam. Pentagon witnesses have said they do not know how much this is but have promised the subcommittee chairman, Sen. William Frankfurter, D., Wis., that they will try to find out.

The \$6.7 billion figure compares with \$5.3 billion in fiscal 1970 and \$3.8 billion in fiscal 1965, just before the big buildup in Vietnam.

If sales of weapons for cash by the government and private firms are excluded, a crude measure of all forms of military assistance emerges. The total for this year is \$5.2 billion, for 1970 \$4 billion and for 1965, just \$2.3 billion.

The government witness before the committee yesterday, Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin, did not himself provide the total, chiefly because government officials argue that it lumps together items and programs that are not comparable.

But the figure of \$6.7 billion for the budget year ending on June 30 can be derived from a detailed table that Mr. Irwin supplied.

Since the hearings into the impact of military aid began early last month, Sen. Frankfurter has been seeking a reliable global figure from the administration. Mr. Irwin, who is nominally overseeing the various military assistance programs, succeeded in compiling a table on which administration witnesses could stand.

Level to Rise

Moreover, he testified, the Nixon doctrine means that the level of assistance will rise as the government attempts to replace American troops abroad with stronger local military forces. Mr. Irwin described this as a middle way between isolation and intervention.

In the long run, he said, it will cost taxpayers less because they will save on American troops brought home.

A Republican on the subcommittee, Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, observed that the failure of previous administration witnesses to provide an accurate summary "has seriously affected the credibility of the program."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Workers Demanding 25% Pay Hike Strike-Plagued Britain Faces Rail Threat

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Britain's state Railways Board today postponed a reply to a 25 percent pay-hike demand by 280,000 railroad workers.

The board's management told union leaders it was making no immediate reply, but it would give one to a meeting of the National Council of Railway Staffs, whose next session has not yet been fixed.

Union leaders said they were "disappointed" and warned that militants might try to launch wildcat walkouts. But they said they had no alternative but to wait.

Management of the nationalized railroad system was under heavy pressure from the Conservative party government not to exceed an 8 percent ceiling on pay increases. The government is seeking to keep all wage boosts within this limit in an effort to curb inflation.

But trouble mounted on Britain's industrial front.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which groups 9.5 million workers, predicted a "wave of strikes" throughout British industry in 1971.

In a speech at Manchester, Mr. Feather said more than 11 million working days were lost in strikes in 1970. He predicted this figure would be exceeded by April this year. He blamed the Conservative government's economic policies.

A nationwide strike by more than 300,000 postal and telecommunications workers entered its 14th day today while employees of the American-owned Ford Motor Co. were in the third day of their walkout. Both strikes are for higher wages.

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50 Are Injured in 13th Day Of Strikes and Riots in Reggio

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 3 (AP)—Angry demonstrators, ignoring appeals by their mayor for calm, fought police today in a bloody clash that defied government efforts in Rome to find a political solution to the Calabrian crisis.

About 50 policemen and civilians were reported injured after police fired tear gas and charged rioters who bombarded them with rocks, glass and sticks. A Roman trampled by the crowd and a passerby struck by the crowd with a tear-gas grenade were in serious condition. Youths burned a police truck and damaged two others.

The battle came on the 13th day of a general strike here and as Premier Emilio Colombo and Calabrian leaders held crisis talks in Rome.

Reggio Calabria's Mayor Piero Battaglia brought his city's demands to the capital of the Calabrian region before Mr. Colombo at the

Rome meeting, which he later described as "cordial and constructive."

Mr. Colombo also met separately with mayors of the two other major Calabrian cities—Catanzaro, which also claims the right to be regional capital, and Cosenza.

Antonio Guarasci, president of the Calabrian regional council, also called on Mr. Colombo and said he and the premier had discussed a "basis to unblock the situation in Calabria."

He did not give Mr. Colombo's views, but said the regional council favors splitting the regional offices between Reggio and Catanzaro, while placing a new state-backed steel mill near Reggio.

Mr. Guarasci later met with other ministers on plans to create 15,000 new jobs in Calabria, whose poverty underlies the present strife.

Before traveling to Rome, Mayor Battaglia had pleaded for an end to demonstrations and violence as harmful to the city's cause.

15,000 March But some 15,000 men, women and youths turned out for a downtown march of "solidarity" with five businessmen arrested this week on charges of instigating Reggio's rebellious.

Riot policemen said they fired tear gas and charged after being stoned by the crowd. Demonstrators claimed the club-wielding police swung into action first.

Four separate clashes took place before the demonstrators retreated behind neighborhood barricades.

Elsewhere in the country, leftist and rightist students clashed at the University of Naples and a student was in critical condition after being hit on the head with an iron bar.

Student Riots

ROME, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—New clashes broke out between student extremists at Rome University today, some of them hitting yesterday between students and police in a riot of 60 people were injured.

Simultaneously the rectors of all Italian universities issued a joint warning that the nation's troubled universities will virtually cease to function unless the government rapidly provides new funds, teachers, installations and equipment.

Tonight's clashes came as bands of leftist and rightist students, some wearing motorcycle helmets and carrying iron bars, fought brief battles in the university's central courtyard.

They fled when police appeared. A 20-year-old student hit on the head with an iron bar was rushed to hospital by a passing motorist.

In another incident, demonstrators in a 3,000-strong leftist protest march through the city beat up a young doctor whom they mistook for a member of a neo-Fascist group. He also was taken to hospital.

\$6.7 Billion In U.S. Arms Goes Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

ibility of government." Last month, Pentagon officials attempted a summary but were unable to agree on the calculations.

Critics of Sen. Proxmire's approach assert that the global figures are misleading because they cover too disparate an array of items, some of which are outright expenditures, some of which are costless and others that represent returns to the government and private companies.

For the current year, cash sales of weapons at \$1.2 billion is income to the government. Commercial cash sales of \$400 million, approved by the government, is not a cost and swells private incomes.

The \$6.7 billion figure also includes \$143 million in foreign currencies set aside for defense purposes and guaranteed by American "food for peace" gifts. About \$800 million of the total consists of arms given away from a \$17-billion Pentagon stockpile that the Defense Department says it does not need.

Another \$275 million pays for international military headquarters like NATO and American military advisers scattered around the globe. Nearly \$170 million consists of ships loaned to foreign navies.

The biggest items are the \$2.3 billion in military aid for Thailand, Laos and Vietnam "supporting assistance," which means the training of police, building of military roads and the like; costs \$800 million; and \$1.5 billion in the more publicized gifts of arms and sale of weapons on credit supplied by Washington.

Oil Nations to Boost Prices In Retaliation Against Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia.

"Of course any legal or legislative measure necessary will be taken by the member countries at the same time," the shah said.

Major producers like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Libya immediately lined up behind the shah's suggestion. The shah said the Persian Gulf states were not necessarily going to impose conditions identical to those of Venezuela. Details on the terms and the timing were promised for tomorrow.

At a press conference later, the shah apparently held the door open for resumption of negotiations if the companies accepted what he called "our rightful demand."

WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	S	Sunny
ALASKA	4	S	Overcast
ARIZONA	11	S	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	11	S	Partly cloudy
BALTIMORE	14	S	Partly cloudy
BOSTON	14	S	Partly cloudy
BUFFALO	14	S	Partly cloudy
CHICAGO	14	S	Partly cloudy
CINCINNATI	14	S	Partly cloudy
CLEVELAND	14	S	Partly cloudy
DALLAS	14	S	Partly cloudy
DENVER	14	S	Partly cloudy
DETROIT	14	S	Partly cloudy
HOUSTON	14	S	Partly cloudy
INDIANAPOLIS	14	S	Partly cloudy
KANSAS CITY	14	S	Partly cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	S	Partly cloudy
LYNN	14	S	Partly cloudy
MADISON	14	S	Partly cloudy
MILWAUKEE	14	S	Partly cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	14	S	Partly cloudy
MOBILE	14	S	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	14	S	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	14	S	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	14	S	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	14	S	Partly cloudy
NORFOLK	14	S	Partly cloudy
OSLO	14	S	Partly cloudy
PARIS	14	S	Partly cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	14	S	Partly cloudy
PITTSBURGH	14	S	Partly cloudy
PORTLAND	14	S	Partly cloudy
RICHMOND	14	S	Partly cloudy
ROME	14	S	Partly cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	14	S	Partly cloudy
SEATTLE	14	S	Partly cloudy
ST. LOUIS	14	S	Partly cloudy
TAMPA	14	S	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	S	Partly cloudy
WASH. METRO	14	S	Partly cloudy
WICHITA	14	S	Partly cloudy
WINDY	14	S	Partly cloudy
YAKIMA	14	S	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.)

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THE YOUNG LEADER—Haiti's President-for-Life François Duvalier places a hand on the shoulder of his son, Jean-Claude, in this poster being displayed by Mr. Duvalier throughout the country in a campaign soliciting support to have his son succeed him. The caption reads: "Here is the young leader I promised you..." The elder Mr. Duvalier, 64, said he would remain in office until his health "betrayed" him. The younger Mr. Duvalier's age has been reported as between 19 and 22.

Seismic Station's Report

'Looney Tuner' Set to Receive Moon Warble

By Rudy Abramson

HOUSTON, Feb. 3.—A weird warbling sound will come from the moon tomorrow when the rocket used to give Apollo-14 its final push smashes into the lunar crust.

It will continue for as much as five hours as the moon rings from a blow delivered with the force of 11 tons of TNT.

A gimmick called the "Looney Tuner" has been rigged up by scientists and engineers at the Manned Spacecraft Center here to convert the signal sent to earth from a moon-based seismic station into sound.

When the 31,000-pound expended rocket stage smashes into the moon at more than 5,000 miles per hour, scientists will first hear a low steady monotone, but as the shock waves spread through the lunar crust, bounding back from depths as much as 35 miles, the tone will turn into an excited warble.

The rocket impact will bring the first important scientific return from the Apollo-14 mission as experts try to find the bottom of the moon's crust by analyzing the seismic signals sent back to earth.

To Help the Uninitiated

Dr. Gary Latham, of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, said the "Looney Tuner" is being used mainly to help the uninitiated understand and appreciate the amount of energy released in the moon's crust.

Some scientists, however, have become experts at reading warbles from seismic events and use the device just as others analyze earthquakes by reading tracings on graph paper.

The empty rocket—the third stage of the Saturn-5 launch vehicle—is due to hit the moon about 7:30 a.m. GMT, some 114 miles from a seismometer left on the Ocean of Storms by Apollo-12 astronauts Charles Conrad and Alan Bean, in November 1969.

It is expected to blast a crater more than 30 feet deep and nearly 200 feet across, hurling debris off the moon with such force that small particles will go into orbit.

When the ascent stage of the Apollo-12 seismometer station so far indicates the outer crust has now been battered into rubble. But because of its dryness, Dr. Latham said yesterday, this crust transmits energy for hours before shock waves are totally attenuated.

At the ascent stage of the Apollo-12 mission, the ascent stage was ejected from the lunar module and fell back to the moon's surface.

During the inspection, Apollo-14 passed the distance from earth where an explosion wrecked the Apollo-13 moon mission and forced its crew to return home without a landing.

At 20:25 GMT, mission control said Apollo-14 was 36,850 miles from earth and speeding toward it at 2,528 miles an hour. The crew had 2 1/2 hours left to sleep.

Mission control said Apollo-14 was making a small change in course during the night to put it on the precisely desired path toward the moon, the Associated Press reported.

The rocket firing at 02:00 GMT today would be brief, aimed at changing the speed by two and one-third miles an hour, mission control said, five hours before a six-minute rocket burn to put Apollo-14 into orbit around the moon.

The astronauts made their first scientific observations last night when they described mysterious light flashes seen with their eyes closed.

Such flashes had been reported after flights by previous moon crews. Scientists believe they are triggered by cosmic rays penetrating the pilots' optic nerves. Space agency radiobiologist Richard R. Benson said these cosmic rays are not considered dangerous to pilots making short flights, but there is some concern for months-long voyages in the future.

Like Lightning

Comdr. Mitchell, who holds a doctor of science degree, called the flashes "reminiscent of lightning flashing in and behind clouds."

"It takes a while to realize what you are seeing," he said, "because it happens so quickly that it takes a little practice before you can really recognize these things."

Astronauts Alan B. Shepard, Stuart A. Roosa, and Edgar D. Mitchell will be coming over the horizon as they orbit the moon in preparation for Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell's landing expedition, and they may be able to see rocks hurled upward from the impact.

Scientists were disappointed that the docking problem, encountered by Apollo-14 Sunday, had prevented the rocket stage from hitting the moon where they wanted it to.

They had wanted to aim it for a spot 180 miles west of the Ocean of Storms, but the docking delayed the process of aiming the rocket after Apollo-14 had disengaged from it.

Because the vehicle will now hit closer to the seismometer, scientists will not be able to see the deepest shock waves reflected from the interior of the moon.

Outside Crust

Nevertheless, Dr. Latham said there is a strong possibility the device will pick up waves from the bottom of the moon's outside crust.

"We think we have a good chance of finding the base," he said. "If we don't, that will be interesting, too, because we will have to do a lot of rethinking about the models we have for the moon."

The most popular conception of the moon now is that it is a thin outer shell—perhaps ten to 20 miles deep. It is believed to have formed very early in the life of the moon in a molten state. Cratering followed, and about 3,500 million years ago—when the moon was about 1,000 million years old—best produced deep inside the moon flooded lava impact basins, forming huge "seas."

Evidence gained from the Apollo-12 seismometer station so far indicates the outer crust has now been battered into rubble. But because of its dryness, Dr. Latham said yesterday, this crust transmits energy for hours before shock waves are totally attenuated.

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Apollo-12 lunar module was crashed onto the surface after it was abandoned in moon orbit. Dr. Latham excitedly reported that the moon rang like a bell. The same thing happened when the third stage rocket used in the Apollo-13 launch hit the surface.

After using the Apollo-12 seismometer station for more than a year, Dr. Latham now concludes that it will be easier than recently expected to establish a semi-permanent outpost on the moon.

Less Frequent Impact

Meteoroid impacts are far less frequent than earth-based observations had led scientists to believe. Now, Dr. Latham said, it appears they represent a fairly minor hazard rather than the greatest single obstacle to permanent moon station.

When astronauts get a third seismometer established on the moon—as they will do with Apollo-15—scientists will be able to pinpoint impacts or moonquakes within a kilometer and determine their depth as well.

Besides the frantic warble they hear when the rocket stage crashes, scientists will be able to hear a much less excited warble while Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell walk about on the moon, and when they blast off for their return trip home.

Should voice communications with the astronauts break down while they are exploring on the moon, Dr. Latham jokingly suggested they might be able to warble Morse code messages to earth by banging on the sides of the lunar module or stamping their feet.

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Remainder Flight Plan

Here are highlights of the remaining Apollo-14 flight plan. The timetable is subject to change at any time during the mission. Times are GMT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4

0201—Last chance to adjust course to moon.

0648—Apollo-14 swings behind moon out of radio contact with earth.

0701—Firing of main engine places Apollo into lunar orbit ranging from 99 to 66 miles above surface.

0728—Apollo resumes radio contact with earth.

0738—Third stage of Saturn rocket crashes into lunar surface, producing shock wave to be recorded by seismometer left by Apollo-12.

1114—Firing of Apollo's main engine drops ship into lunar orbit ranging from 67 to 11 miles above surface.

1353—Astronauts photograph proposed Apollo-14 landing site near crater Descartes.

1553—Astronauts begin eight-and-a-half-hour rest period.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5

0454—Lunar module, named by Capt. Shepard and Commander Mitchell, separates from command ship, piloted by Major Roosa.

0609—Firing of Apollo's main engine places command ship in 74-by-66-mile-high lunar orbit.

0905—Descent engine of lunar module fired to start landing sequence.

0910—Lunar module lands on moon.

1406—Four-hour telecast of moon excursion begins.

1416—Captain Shepard steps on lunar surface for first moon walk.

1437—Commander Mitchell joins Captain Shepard on moon.

1453—Captain Shepard sets up solar wind composition experiment.

1505—Astronauts erect United States flag on lunar surface, set up automated science station, collect rock samples, photograph experimental setup and laser reflector.

1738—Astronauts return to lunar module, store equipment and samples, and enter module at 1805.

1832—Major Roosa, in command ship, adjusts course in preparation for rendezvous with lunar module.

2055—Major Roosa starts nine-and-a-half-hour rest period. Three minutes later, Captain Shepard and Commander Mitchell start 10-hour rest.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6

0946—Lunar telecast begins, to last 7 hours 43 minutes.

1051—Captain Shepard leaves lunar module for second moon walk, followed by Commander Mitchell five minutes later. Astronauts take 8,900-foot walk to crater-topped hill and back, collecting lunar samples on the way.

1451—Astronauts return to lunar module, clean up, eat and discard excess equipment.

1847—Lunar module blasts off from moon surface and enters lunar orbit.

2014—Six-minute telecast of rendezvous with command ship.

2029—Four-minute telecast of docking.

2033—Lunar module docks with Apollo command ship.

2246—Lunar module ascent stage is separated from command ship.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7

0043—Lunar module crashes on moon. Impact recorded by seismometers left at Apollo-12 and Apollo-14 landing sites.

0137—Apollo-14 fires main engine to leave lunar orbit and head for earth.

0432—Astronauts begin 10-hour rest period.

1037—Mid-course correction, if needed.

MONDAY, FEB. 8

0053—Last telecast, for 30 minutes, showing astronauts' activities in spaceship.

1633—Astronauts start 10-hour rest period.

2259—Mid-course correction, if needed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9

0423—Crew starts eight-hour rest period.

1746—Last chance to correct course for return into earth's atmosphere.

2044—Command module separates from its service module.

2047—Command module slows into atmosphere.

2101—Spacecraft splashes down in South Pacific, 900 miles south of Samoa.

Tass Assails 'Intrusion' by U.S. Into Laos

Laird Is Termed A Liar by Izvestia

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (WP)—"The Soviet Union strongly denounces the armed intrusion by the United States and its Saigon puppet into Laos," a Tass statement said tonight.

Such a statement is usually considered the equivalent of an official expression of policy by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in the West. It appears to gather extra weight when made late at night. The statement on Laos also appeared to be hastily worded and translated.

"The situation in Indochina has been greatly aggravated in recent days," Tass said. "Reports say that a considerable number of Saigon ground troops supported by U.S. armed forces invaded Laos. U.S. planes make mass raids on the territory of Laos every day. Heavy B-52 bombers take part in these raids."

Washington has not officially admitted a ground invasion of Laos is taking place or that the United States is actively involved.

Tass described the reported incursion of the Indochina war as "an act of aggression, a new open violation of the United Nations Charter, gross flouting of the principles of international law. These actions also mean further violation of the Geneva agreements to which the United States is a party."

[They show] how easily the United States breaks commitments under international treaties and agreements."

The 1962 Geneva agreements called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos, a provision observed by neither side. Soviet journalists have been critical of the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos nor their use of Laotian territory to supply forces in South Vietnam.

Today's statement said that the American actions "jeopardize the contacts that have been established between the political forces of Laos with the aim of seeking a peaceful settlement for that country."

The Tass statement said the U.S. motive for the new "aggression" was "to arrest and push back a strong liberation movement in Indochina, to impose neo-colonialist rule on the countries of the area."

Earlier today, the government newspaper Izvestia called U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird a liar in response to his statement yesterday that Izvestia "is not speaking the truth" about the operation on the Laotian border.

Izvestia said yesterday that "large military units of the Saigon regime under the direct command of American officers are moving into Laos."

"There is little left to add to the new record of lies, diversions and misreading of the press achieved by the American Secretary of Defense," Izvestia said.

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U.S. Worried Only New Chile Copper Policy

By Juan De Onis

TIAGO, Chile, Feb. 3 (AP)—U.S. State Department officials here today expressed concern that the Chilean government's plan to nationalize U.S. copper interests could seriously damage relations between the two countries.

Chilean Senate is scheduled to vote on the text of a constitutional reform proposal, submitted by President Salvador Allende, in December, which would allow the state to take over all copper companies operating in Chile.

The purpose of the constitutional reform, as expressed by Allende, is to allow the state to take over all copper companies operating in Chile.

The president's legal adviser, in testimony before a Senate committee, is to allow the state to take over all copper companies operating in Chile.

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U.S. companies involved are Anaconda, Kennecott and other mining corporations. All associated in joint companies the state-owned Chilean Corporation by the state.

Under the government of President Eduardo Frei, a constitutional reform proposed a formula for the payment of royalties to the companies introduces new legal concepts to reduce the potential value of the property.

Instance, the calculation of net investment of each company during more than 40 years of operations here from capital investment by each company.

Capital remittances amount to \$500 million according to Chilean government figures. Net value of investment by three companies was placed at \$2.4 billion by Max Noll, the Chilean vice-president of the Anaconda.

The proposed reform also that Chile will deduct from "excess profits" by the companies since 1955, and make reductions for "mine depletion."

reover, the joint companies debts abroad totaling \$500 million as of last November, plus U.S. government's Export-Import Bank.

U.S. official U.S. concern over the nationalization of U.S. interests is therefore a factor influencing the Chilean government of Mr. Allende.

Strike Postponed
TIAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—U.S. State Department officials here today expressed concern that the Chilean government's plan to nationalize U.S. copper interests could seriously damage relations between the two countries.

Phila. Mayoral Race
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo announced yesterday he had won and would run for mayor.

5 Reported Dead, 100 Hurt
Blast at Ga. Defense Plant

JACKSONVILLE, Ga., Feb. 3 (AP)—Explosion and fire devastated a defense plant crowded with munitions in a remote section of Jacksonville today, killing 25 and injuring as many as 100.

Officials said several hours after the blast that all fires in buildings were under control, but the woods were not.

Thick smoke from manufacturing facilities and the aircraft industry and are near missile development centers.

1 Die in N.J. Blast
LAMBERTVILLE, N.J., Feb. 3 (Reuters)—At least seven persons were killed and 12 injured today when two explosions, possibly caused by leaking gas, rocked a residential section of this central New Jersey town.

Half a Mouse in His Coke;
Man, 76, Wins \$20,000 Suit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP)—A 76-year-old Falls Church, Va., man was awarded \$20,000 in damages yesterday on his claim that he was "permanently sickened" by drinking a bottle of Coca-Cola that contained half a mouse.

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FALL FOR GOLD—Navy frogman Gene Gagliardi reaches out for his gold thousand-jump parachute wings during that thousandth jump—in nine years—over San Diego, Calif. Holding the medal is Navy photographer Chip Maury, who took the picture.

And Court Costs Are Not Included

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The state tax collection went to court yesterday to try to collect \$61.18 in penalty and interest on two cents the state says Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Conrad owe.

Deputy State Tax Commissioner Samuel Emmett filed a tax warrant against the Conrads in the State Supreme Court claiming that two cents was due on their 1967 joint income tax return. The state also says the Conrads owe a penalty of \$47.53 and interest of \$13.63 for a total of \$61.18.

The Manhattan couple said, "We paid our tax," and called their lawyer.

Panthers Claim 'Jurisdiction' Over U.S. Visitors to Algiers

ALGIERS, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A spokesman for the Black Panther party said here yesterday that the movement claims "jurisdiction" over all people who come to Algeria on American passports and we see to it that everything is kept nice and orderly because we are trying to do work here for the struggle taking place inside of America and all over the world for that matter," Cox said.

In a statement on the "house arrest" of fugitive Timothy Leary and his wife Rosemary by the Panthers, Cox indicated that the "high priest" of LSD and his wife now were free.

Party leader Eldridge Cleaver said in a tape-recorded message over Berkeley, Calif., radio station KPFA Monday that the Panthers had held the couple between Jan. 9 and 13 and later placed them under "Panther protection" at their home.

Cleaver said psychiatric drugs were "harmful to our cause and counter-revolutionary. These drugs are no longer acceptable to us."

Albert and Abbie Hoffman and the whole silly psychedelic movement which we've supported in the past," Cox indicated that the Learys, who arrived in Algiers now were given asylum by the Algerian government last October, now were allowed the same measure of freedom by the Panthers.

"This is the first day in the past week that they have not been in to work. They were tired and needed some time off," he said.

"You see, we take jurisdiction over all people who come to Algeria on American passports and we see to it that everything is kept nice and orderly because we are trying to do work here for the struggle taking place inside of America and all over the world for that matter," Cox said.

The Supreme Court held that a newspaper's privilege exists "subject only to the compelling interest of the state." It said: "In a disorderly society such as we are currently experiencing, it may well be appropriate to curtail in a very minor way the free flow of information, if such curtailment will serve the purpose of restoring an atmosphere in which all of our fundamental freedoms can flourish."

Mr. Knops, 71, editor of Madison Kappa, received a six-month jail term last September after he declined to answer questions at a grand jury asked regarding a fire at Whitewater State University and the bombing Aug. 24 at the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison. He was free on bail.

After 3-Week Search

F-111 Escape Capsule Found, Bodies of Two Fliers Inside

MANDEVILLE, La., Feb. 3 (AP)—The escape capsule of a new Air Force F-111A fighter-bomber missing more than three weeks was found near here yesterday, the bodies of the plane's two crewmen inside.

The capsule was found by two men who had been digging drainage canal. A parachute was dangling from a tree nearby, but there was no sign of the plane's wreckage.

The F-111A's escape capsule is air-conditioned, stocked with food and water and designed to sustain life for a considerable period pending the occupants' rescue.

The capsule, or pod, is ejected from the \$8.5 million plane in case of emergency and is supposed to parachute to a soft landing.

Hundreds of search missions had been conducted in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by planes and men of the Air Force and the Civil Air Patrol.

The two laborers said they found the pod 3-1/2 miles northeast of here in a wooded area. One of the fliers was wearing a calendar wristwatch that had shattered and stopped at 12:45, with the date showing Jan. 7. There was no immediate explanation of a discrepancy in dates: The flight had begun the day before. Military officials have refused all comment on the capsule's discovery.

The plane had left the General Dynamics plant at Fort Worth, Texas, on a routine acceptance flight before being turned over to the Air Force. Aboard were Lt. Col. Bruce Stocks, the pilot, and Maj. Billy C. Gentry, navigator. Both were highly experienced fliers.

Law, Order Case Curbs Freedom of Wisconsin Press

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a society's right to preserve law and order takes precedence over a newspaper's right to conceal news sources.

The court upheld a Walworth County Court decision to jail Mark Knope, an underground newspaper editor, for refusing to answer questions of a grand jury probing campus violence, including a University of Wisconsin bombing in which a researcher was killed.

The Supreme Court held that a newspaper's privilege exists "subject only to the compelling interest of the state." It said: "In a disorderly society such as we are currently experiencing, it may well be appropriate to curtail in a very minor way the free flow of information, if such curtailment will serve the purpose of restoring an atmosphere in which all of our fundamental freedoms can flourish."

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U.K. News Group Head
LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—John Thomson has been appointed chairman of Northcliffe Newspapers Group, which includes London's Daily Mail, Mr. Thomson, 71, was formerly vice-chairman of the group and succeeds Viscount Rothermere, 72, who was chairman for nearly 40 years.

Mr. Petalas was hospitalized for three days after the incident, he testified. He alleged through his attorney, Robert J. Arthur, that he has since been unable to eat meat, and has lived on a diet of grilled cheese, toast and noodles.

Mr. Petalas had asked \$100,000 from the two defendants, Safeway Stores, Inc., and the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Alexandria, Va. According to Mr. Arthur, the money represented medical expenses and "past and future mental anguish."

The presiding judge, Albert V. Bryan Jr., said the bottling company's defense was that the mouse could have gotten into the bottle only through "tampering."

Safeway's defense, the judge said, was that it buys soft drinks for its machine directly from the bottling company without opening them.

Shots also were fired tonight at a government office building near the city center, and gasoline and acid bombs were hurled at troops in various parts of the city.

Manson Girl Described as Lovable Child

2d Mother Rallies to Convicted Daughter

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (AP)—The mother of Leslie Van Houten told jurors at the Sharon Tate murder trial yesterday that her daughter had been a bright, lively child who always seemed to enjoy herself and had "a wonderful sense of humor."

Jane Van Houten, who added, "I love Leslie very much," was the third parent of convicted defendants to testify in the penalty phase of the trial. The jury must decide between death and life imprisonment for Charles Manson and two girl followers following their convictions in the 1969 killings of Miss Tate and six others. Miss Van Houten was convicted in the death of two of the seven, Leno and Rosemary LaBianca.

Mrs. Van Houten, a teacher, said her 21-year-old daughter had been a school beauty queen and treasurer of her class in high school. She sang in the church choir, and was a Camp Fire Girl in her mother's troop.

Like defendant Patricia Krenwinkel's parents, who testified Monday, Mrs. Van Houten called her daughter a thoroughly normal child.

Before her 1963 divorce, the mother said, the family had regular meetings at which the children could air grievances. "We could always count on Leslie for a lively session," she said.

3 Other Children
Mrs. Van Houten said she has a 25-year-old son in college in San Francisco, and that 14 years ago she and Leslie's father adopted two Korean war orphans.

Miss Van Houten, Reuters reported, greeted her parent in court cheerfully, saying, "Hello, mother," in contrast to Mrs. Krenwinkel, 23, who had sobbed her sobbing mother on Monday, shouting that her presence was "not going to do me any good."

(Mrs. Van Houten told the court that Leslie was greatly hurt by her father's leaving home and the subsequent divorce, Reuters said. The mother testified that Leslie drifted away in late 1968. "She called and said I would not be hearing from her.")

Manson's probation officer, Samuel Barrett, testifying after Mrs. Van Houten, said he had visited Manson several times in the months preceding the Tate-LaBianca murders and found the Manson group's "life style" did not warrant revoking Manson's parole.

Mr. Barrett said Manson, who had served a federal term for forgery of a \$37 check, had been abandoned by his mother and had left school at age 9 or 10.

Proxmire Sees Military Costs Undiminished

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., today demanded a "most critical examination" by Congress to determine why the military budget is getting bigger even as the Nixon administration scales down the Vietnam war.

"It is the only time in American history that we will spend more for the military at the end of a war than while the war was still going strong," Mr. Proxmire said in a prepared Senate speech. "The cruel, disappointing fact is that there is no peacetime dividend."

Sen. Proxmire, a relentless watchdog of the Pentagon's economy, charged that "for all practical purposes there has been no cut at all."

"The real facts are in sharp contrast with the massive public relations propaganda put out by the Pentagon that there has been a sharp drop in Pentagon spending," he added.

Film Producer Guilty of Perjury

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Movie producer Samuel Bronston was convicted on a federal perjury charge yesterday, for falsely denying in a bankruptcy case that he once had bank accounts in Switzerland.

The 63-year-old producer of "King of Kings," "The Fall of the Roman Empire," and other films faces a maximum sentence of five years in federal prison. Sentencing is scheduled for March 16.

Freedom Tastes Fine, Chicken Doesn't Jailed Man Is Freed After 375-Day Fast

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Ronald Barker was a free man today—weak and pale, but jubilant after a 375-day hunger strike to starve his way out of jail.

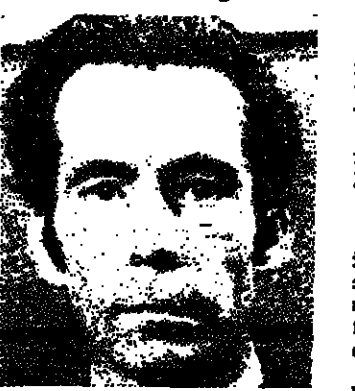
Mr. Barker's year-long prison fast ended when the Northampton Assize Court cleared him of a robbery he swore he didn't commit.

Then he went directly to a hotel near the courtroom, ordered a plate of chicken and French fries, and couldn't swallow a single mouthful.

"I just can't get it down," said Mr. Barker, 33, sipping a glass of milk. "After all that (forced) feeding through tubes it will be a long time until I can eat proper food again." His weight fell from 175 to 120 pounds during the fast.

The bachelor's ordeal began in January of last year when he was given a four-year jail term on charges of stealing £20 (\$192) from two elderly women in the town of Louth.

Mr. Barker, who testified that he had been in Louth 80 miles away, was picked out at an



Ronald Barker

identity parade by three other women who said they saw him in Louth on the day of the theft.

"When I went into prison I vowed to eat nothing until I had won my freedom in a new trial," Mr. Barker told newsmen.

"At first the warders didn't take much notice. Then they started telling me that my teeth and hair would drop out if I didn't eat."

"After nine days I was pretty weak and they began forcibly feeding me through tubes into my mouth with a milky product and liquid vitamins."

Mr. Barker said he kept asking for a retrial all through his hunger strike.

Stews and Steaks
"It was agony to go on turning down the prison meals," he said. "Sometimes I imagined stews and steaks steaming in front of me. My mouth watered but I wouldn't give in."

The court of appeal first cut his sentence to 2 1/2 years, then granted him a new trial.

Five witnesses came forward to back Mr. Barker's claim that he was in Louth at the time of the robbery in Louth. The jury acquitted him.

Mr. Barker, once a para-trooper, was immediately offered back his old job as assistant manager of a Leeds hotel.

Will he seek compensation for the year out of his life? "Naturally I'm not satisfied," he said. "I want an inquiry into it all. If it was that innocent man should have to undergo."

2 Germanys Resume Talks; Tension Over Berlin Remains

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Two days after East Germany lifted a near blockade that cut off West Berlin for five days from normal commerce with West Germany, the dialogue between the two parts of this divided land was resumed here today with no outward signs that the tension had been relaxed.

"It is cooler in Bonn than in Berlin," remarked State Secretary Michael Kohl, the East German delegate, to reporters who waited for him to emerge from the six-hour meeting in the chancellery this afternoon.

Egon Bahr, the state secretary in Chancellor Willy Brandt's office and head of the West German delegation, was equally uncommunicative.

Only yesterday a meeting of experts representing the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, as occupying powers in Berlin, was canceled on less than an hour's notice by the West.

Plains, they wanted to show their resentment of the harassment of West German traffic on the autobahns, for the Western powers hold the Soviet Union, not East Germany, ultimately responsible.

The Russians had protested the presence of President Gustav Heinemann and state parliamentarians of the Free Democratic party in West Berlin, there to attend separate functions.

Visits by the West German president have been made to West Berlin in the past without the autobahn being closed. But the East Germans have been stiffening their terms for cooperation with the West.

The German dialogue has been conducted parallel to the Big Four talks in Berlin, not formally tied to them, but also aimed at reducing the frictions between the two German states and at reaching a permanent agreement on the status of West Berlin.

In his state of the nation address last Thursday, when East Germans were blocking the border crossing points, Chancellor Brandt challenged the East German leaders to quit stalling on détente with the West.

Three Ties Scheduled
He certainly does not intend to stay away from Berlin just to accommodate East Germany's objections to a West German political presence in the city. Mr. Brandt plans to go to West Berlin three times this month, once to attend a meeting of the executive committee of his Social Democratic party, and twice to campaign in West Berlin elections.

Whatever real progress the two Germanys might be making, their talks are being held with increasing frequency since the two barren summit meetings last year.

Today's meeting was the fifth since then, and the third in the past three weeks. Mr. Kohl flew to Bonn from Berlin, rather than by car, as he has done in the past. The next meeting was set for Feb. 17 in East Berlin.

Protest by Britain
LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The British Foreign Office today called in Soviet Ambassador Mikhail N. Smirnovsky to protest the recent harassment of traffic on the autobahn to Berlin.

Sir Thomas Brimelow, a deputy under secretary of state, told Mr. Smirnovsky that the interference on access routes to Berlin violated four-power agreements, led to an increase of tension and hampered the prospects of agreement on Berlin in the talks between the Russians and the Western Allies.

OAS Passes A Convention On Terrorism

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP)—By a slender majority, the Organization of American States has formally approved a convention for the protection of diplomats and other international officials against kidnapping and other acts of terrorism.

The draft proposal won 13 votes last night, with Chile opposed and Bolivia and Peru abstaining. Twelve affirmative votes were required for passage.

Six other nations, which favored a tougher stand against the wave of terrorism in the hemisphere—Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, Haiti and Guatemala—staged a walkout from the meeting Monday when the convention was discussed. Week-long attempts to find a compromise between the two opposing positions failed. Venezuela was absent during much of the discussion and during the final vote.

Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela voted for the convention, which was signed last night at a formal ceremony closing the session.

If ratified by the government, the treaty would deny the right of political asylum to terrorists and kidnappers whose victims are foreign representatives, and would provide for their trial or extradition.

Opponents of the draft, who wanted a tougher stand, said the treaty would be useless. "The convention adds nothing... it will not help terrorists, and it won't help them," was the judgment of Brazilian Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barbosa. "They (those approving the limited convention) don't want to irritate their terrorists," he said.

Mr. Gibson and others who walked out said they had come to Washington to discuss a treaty on terrorism and kidnapping, but boycotted the meeting when they found a much narrower matter being considered.

13 Mentally Retarded Die in Fire in Holland

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Thirteen patients, most of them children, died last night when a fire gutted a wooden building of a Roman Catholic home for the mentally handicapped.

When the fire started, 47 patients, aged from 12 to 30, were in the building, a spokesman said. Attendants were able to rescue all but the 13.

Linde Not U.S. Owned

FRANKFURT, Feb. 3 (UPI)—In a dispatch from Wiesbaden Jan. 26 about a fire in the Wiesbaden branch of the Linde AG factory, the United Press International erroneously referred to Linde AG as being American-owned.

Linde AG is German-owned. It has no connection with the Linde division of the American Union Carbide Corp., which is headquartered in New York City, a Linde AG spokesman said.

India Blames Pakistan in Air Hijack

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—India today accused Pakistan of being directly involved in the hijacking of an Indian airliner to Lahore last Saturday.

A note from the Foreign Ministry said the encouragement and support given by the Pakistani government to the two self-proclaimed Kashmir freedom fighters led to the airliner's destruction last night.

The note was delivered to the Pakistan High Commission as hundreds of students milled outside in a noisy stone-throwing demonstration claiming damages for the aircraft, its cargo, baggage and mail.

Pakistan High Commissioner, Sajjad Hyder, who was unable to leave the building to receive the note, protested by telephone to the Foreign Ministry over what he termed "unchecked, ugly and violent demonstrations."

Protest Rallies
Protest rallies with thousands taking part were also held in Kashmir to condemn alleged Pakistani complicity in the destruction of the Indian airliner yesterday.

The Indian protest note said the Pakistani attitude had been objectionable from the time of the hijacking.

"An attempt was made to condemn the incident and in fact, by agreeing to grant political asylum to these two criminals the government of Pakistan have made clear their direct involvement in it," the note said.

"No attempt was made to condemn the incident and in fact, by agreeing to grant political asylum to these two criminals the government of Pakistan have made clear their direct involvement in it," the note said.

NATO Launches 2d Satellite for Communications

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 3 (AP)—A second NATO satellite was rocketed into orbit last night to serve as a backup military and political communications link for the 14 nations belonging to NATO.

A three-stage Delta rocket, launched here at 8:42 p.m. EST (0142 GMT Wednesday), thrust the 825-pound NATO-2 satellite into a correct preliminary orbit ranging from 170 to 22,700 miles above the earth.

Ground controllers are to send radio signals tomorrow night to fire an onboard motor to arrest the satellite in stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the Atlantic.

The first North Atlantic Treaty Organization communications craft was put up last March. The new payload primarily will provide emergency communications facilities supplementing its predecessor for peak loads. The two-satellite project's cost, \$50 million, has been shared by NATO nations.

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1963 AND 1968 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

British Jury Acquits All in Secrets Case

No Violation Found in Nigeria Story

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A British newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph, its editor, a reporter and an army colonel were all cleared today of charges that they violated Britain's Official Secrets Act by publishing a confidential report on the Nigerian civil war.

The three-week trial at the Old Bailey central criminal court was regarded as a test case for press freedom and the scope granted the government in controlling the flow of sensitive information.

Ending his two-day summation of the case, Judge Sir Bernard Cantfield declared:

"There is no censorship in this country. I want to make this absolutely plain—there is no duty in law for any editor of a newspaper to get permission to print an article or to print news."

The principal defendant, Jonathan Aiken, 28, a journalist and former Conservative party candidate for Parliament, said after his acquittal that the verdict meant that the 60-year-old Official Secrets Act should be reformed.

The judge told the jury: "The prosecution has been put before you in this way: That once a document emanating from an official source is stamped confidential, therefore anyone handling it is breaking the law."

"I hope I have explained to you this is not the law."

Jury Takes 2 Hours

The jury took two hours to deliver not guilty verdicts on the Sunday Telegraph, its editor, Brian Roberts, 64; Mr. Aiken, and Col. Douglas Cairns, 56.

They were charged with possessing or communicating an official document marked confidential on the war. The judges ordered the jury to find the newspaper and its editor not guilty of a further charge of receiving the confidential account while believing it contravened the secrets act.

The Sunday Telegraph published the report last January, the day before Biafra surrendered. The document, written by Sir Robert Scott—then defense adviser to the British High Commission in Lagos—outlined the disposition of Biafran and Nigerian forces.

The Nigerian government ordered Sir Robert to leave the country within 24 hours of the report's publication.

Col. Cairns, Britain's senior observer during the war, was charged with violating official secrecy by sending a copy of the report to Maj. Gen. Henry Alexander, his predecessor, then in Biafra.

Col. Cairns, then in Biafra, showed the document to Mr. Aiken, who sold the report to the Sunday Telegraph for £500 (\$1,200). The prosecution conceded that publication of the report did not endanger Britain's security.

Poles Postpone Meeting of Top Party Committee

WARSAW, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Communist party Central Committee meeting which is to analyze the December riots and the country's economic troubles has been postponed.

They said a date for the meeting of the 92-member Central Committee will probably be announced before Feb. 15, but emphasized that no one except a few top party officials knows exactly when it will be.

Party sources said the meeting had been planned for Jan. 23 and appears to have been postponed at least twice. The sources said there is disagreement in the top levels of the party how far the meeting can be allowed to go in placing blame for the riots, the economic stagnation that led to them and particularly the decision to raise food prices five days before Christmas.

Agents Remain Behind

Several agents remained behind overnight in the house one block from the ocean in a beachside suburb. They detained three young boys who came to the house to visit Eliana, according to those who know the family, and did not allow the boys or three younger Paiva children to leave the house.

The next day, Mrs. Paiva, her daughter and the three boys were taken away in unmarked cars. The boys were later released.

"I was taken with my mother to prison where I spent the night in a cell," Eliana wrote in her letter delivered to a member of the Human Rights Commission.

"With all this, I'm not the same girl I was, and my friends don't look on me the same way."

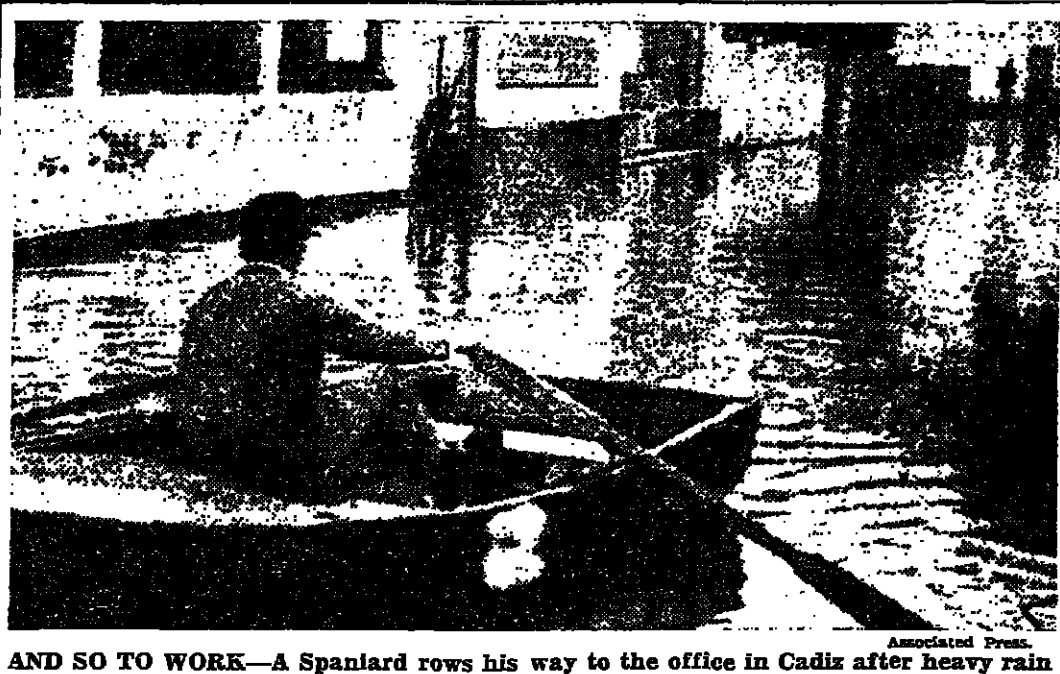
"I was released the next day," the girl continued. "I have not seen my mother since nor heard anything of my father. The reason and the why of this I do not know at all. I am losing the confidence in freedom and human rights that I had."

Escape Reported

On the day Eliana was released in a square not far from the main military police barracks in Rio, but at the other side of the city from her home, police told reporters that a former congressman, identified only by the first name Rubens, who had been detained, had escaped after a machine-gun assault on the small sedan in which he was being transported by army agents.

Reporters who saw the bullet-riddled, burned body of the sedan said that there were no skid marks on the mountain road where police asserted it had been cut off.

A newspaper editor said that



AND SO TO WORK—A Spaniard rows his way to the office in Cadix after heavy rain storms flooded the streets of this usually dry and sunny southern Spanish town.

Girl, 15, Asks Help

Repressive Police Tactics Reported on Rise in Brazil

By Joseph Novitski

BRASILIA, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Thirteen days ago a 15-year-old Brazilian girl watched her prominent father, his head covered by a black hood, as he was led from their home by unidentified government security agents. The next day, she too, was hooded and taken with her mother to an army police barracks in Rio de Janeiro.

The girl, Eliana Paiva, was released after spending one night in a cell. Yesterday she wrote to Brazil's Commission for the Defense of Human Rights, a government-controlled investigative body with headquarters here, to appeal for help in having her parents released. They have disappeared in the course of an incident exemplifying repressive police tactics in Brazil.

Strangely, the censored press has been allowed to publish some details of the detention and disappearance of Rubens Paiva, a 41-year-old civil engineer once active in leftist politics in parliament, and his wife, Eunice, in Rio de Janeiro. And, although similar cases in the past have gone officially unnoticed, it is understood that Mr. Paiva's rich and influential family has indirectly brought the situation to the attention of Gen. Emilio G. Medici, president of Brazil's military government.

Brazilian military and political police, engaged in a battle against small urban guerrilla groups of the radical left, began adopting extreme tactics late last year. With practically unrestricted police powers in force since late 1968, armed arresting officers in civilian clothes in Rio de Janeiro have taken to hiding their identity. They sometimes put black hoods over their prisoners' heads on the way to detention centers so that the prisoners will not be able later to identify their surroundings or interrogators.

Lawyers, former politicians, students and businessmen with political sympathies who are opposed to the government have been repeatedly arrested, held and released without charges or trial. Despite formal government denials, there are persistent and reliable reports that suspected terrorists and sometimes other prisoners have been tortured. They are reportedly beaten during interrogations, hung upside down and contorted with electric shocks applied to sensitive parts of their wet bodies.

Mr. Paiva, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies who was stripped of his political rights for ten years shortly after the military came to power in 1964, was taken from his luxurious home on the afternoon of Jan. 20. Friends of the family in Rio said that the six men who detained him did not identify themselves.

Agents Remain Behind

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Spain Rebuts U.S. on Ship Use of Strait

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Feb. 3 (NYT)—Spain took a public stand today against the U.S. efforts to establish the right of unlimited free passage through international straits such as Gibraltar.

In a speech to staff officers at the center for high military studies here, Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo asserted that states with territorial waters covering such straits should continue to have the right to insist on what is known as "innocent passage."

According to an international convention signed in Geneva in 1958, straits lying within the territorial waters of one or more countries are subject to the "innocent" rule. This provides that ships of other countries are free to pass providing that such passage is not harmful to the peace, order or security of the countries holding the straits.

Submarine Restriction

Submarines using the straits are required to pass on the surface. There has been no Spanish or Moroccan move in recent years to apply the "innocent" passage rule to keep naval traffic from using the Strait of Gibraltar. This has been true even in instances, such as the Middle East crisis, when the passage of American or Soviet warships might conceivably have been deemed objectionable by one country or the other.

The question of the Strait of Gibraltar is complicated by the varying definitions of territorial waters used by different countries. By its own definition—three miles—the United States professes a free one-and-a-half-mile channel through the strait, which is seven-and-a-half miles wide at its narrowest.

Spain, on the other hand, defines its territorial waters as extending six miles. The Moroccan says its jurisdiction is 12 miles. A definition also used by the Soviet Union and a number of other states. Either way—six miles or 12—ships using the Strait of Gibraltar would be in somebody's territory.

Conference in 1973

To settle these questions and others concerning maritime rights, an international maritime conference is scheduled for 1973. The United States has let it be known that it will accept a universal 12-mile territorial limit. In exchange, however, it is pressing for the recognition of a free, unlimited-use channel through water passages, however narrow, that connect two international bodies of water.

Spain's position, as defined today, is that it does not want to give up the right to protect its security. If necessary, by limiting naval traffic through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Pompidou Starts Tour of Africa in Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Feb. 3 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou arrived today in this desert capital to begin a ten-day, 10,000-mile tour of five French-speaking African states.

Mr. Pompidou's tour—the third of his presidency, following earlier voyages to the United States and the Soviet Union—is aimed at emphasizing continuity with the policies of late President Charles de Gaulle, as well as at assessing the prospects for new forms of relations with the states of France's former African empire.

Mr. Pompidou and his wife, accompanied by high officials, will visit Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon after two days here.

The Pompidou tour takes place as both the Africans and French have begun to re-examine the basis of an arrangement in which relatively little has changed since the former French colonies achieved independence a decade ago. There are more Frenchmen active in West Africa now than before independence—about 200,000 in all.

2 Concorde Grounded

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Both British and French prototypes of the superjet airliner Concorde have been grounded for three weeks for modifications to engine air-intake systems. The British Aircraft Corp. said today. A spokesman said the fault was not believed to be serious.

A Family's Glass Cube On Wheels

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Feb. 3.—One of the more pleasurable street scenes of Paris is the Khanh family in their glass cube on four wheels as it moves easily through the otherwise dismal traffic.

In the driver's seat is industrial designer Quasar. On the right, perched on a molded chair, is his wife, the attractive young fashion designer Emmanuelle Khanh. Sitting on the rear bench or strolling about inside are Othello, age 6, and his sister, Atlantique Venus, 3 1/2.

The appearance of this joyous and unconventional vehicle invariably produces smiles, V signals of victory, hand waves of greeting, salutes from the police, and shouts of encouragement from other motorists. The general crowd reaction is... Something lovely has just passed by.

Quasar's prototype for a functional city car has inspired the confidence of Jean Reddy, the director of the Alpine auto manufacturing company. This year he will produce 500 glass cages, equipped with Renault engines, to sell for \$2,000 each.

The car measures 6 feet by 6 feet, a vast amount of room when every inch of the space is interior. The motor is lodged under the rear bench and gives back seat riders a pleasant, jiggly sensation which just adds to the fun. Parking is hardly a problem since the car is about four feet shorter than the midsize Fiat 500.

"A lot of people can't believe in simple things," said Quasar. "If it is simple, they think you are a fool. At first, the big brass didn't believe."

Reddy-born Quasar designed the car over the telephone, because he feels that 20th-century



Quasar, at the wheel, with friends in the glass cube on four wheels. The car has sliding doors and steps for the riders to use when getting in and out.

Industrial creation should be slightly impersonal.

"If I had made my own drawings, I might have been tempted to make it too personal." Consequently, he called the workshop he maintains in a rented garage in the south of France, specifying the dimensions to the millimeter and describing how the problems should be handled.

Several years ago he gave up his job as an engineer of bridges and dams for the Ponts et Chaussées because he wanted to create environments that would reflect his thoughts about how people should live in our times. Among the first projects was the pioneer manu-

facture in France of inflatable furniture.

"My car is transparent because transparency is a reflection of our society," he said. "Formerly intimacy and modesty were important values. Now you have to be able to communicate in five minutes."

Have to be Human

"The two-seater sports car is obsolete," he said. "It is no longer a status symbol. Neither is money. A big, fast expensive car for the city is just a sign of being mentally defective. In this car, nobody can tell if you are rich or poor. You have to be a human being."

"People are getting better

these days. I never met any naughty people in my life. Naughty people are unhappy, frustrated, not adapted to society."

The very adjusted Quasar describes his safety glass cube as "a generous car. I can bring my friends. It holds five or six people. I left so much space inside for the kids. They are very happy there. They can walk around. It is like life in a small house."

Emmanuelle Khanh finds every ride a joy ride. "Every time I get in, I feel like I'm going on vacation. Now when I get in an ordinary car or a taxi, I feel as if I am imprisoned."



Head to toe from couture: Roger Vivier's platform-soled shoes and the curly look in hair.

FASHION: What Goes With the New Couture

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Each new season brings a new set of accessories. Now, as much as one dislikes the caricature of the '40s shown by Yves Saint-Laurent, there is no question that the '40s ran rampant through all Paris collections.

To all of us who are old enough to remember, the '40s mean two things: platform shoes and curly hair. Paris girls are already wearing curls and you can them cascading up and down the backs of the dancers in chic clubs. Curly hair is soft, feminine and, in a way, neater than the long straggly manes that have been the rage for the past couple of years. What's more, curls can be adapted to any hair texture and can be worn by matrons as well as young girls.

Readjustment

The platform shoes are more of a problem. For one thing, they mean that women, whose feet got used to trotting around in low heels, would have to be readjusted to higher heels. That means giving up comfort, and any fashion which requires that is a dangerous one. Then, those platform shoes are not complete without ankle straps. While Saint-Laurent did a delectable version of the '40s, it is a fact that the newest shoes in town do sport ankle straps. Roger Vivier's have the same general outline but are more acceptable to the eye because they have a straighter, more modern and moderate platform.

One way to put one's best foot forward is to have the straps crisscrossing the instep instead of the ankle.

Now that legs are back, so are textured stockings. The prettiest ones in last week's collection had a rosette flower pattern. Opaque, colored tights were the thing to wear with shorts. Almost white, opaque stockings were a bland alternative.

Makeup was another strong facet of the new fashions. Going back to the '40s again, it was

definitely aggressive. Cheeks were rouged in round blotches, eyebrows almost entirely plucked, and the lips were outlined in crimson—as were long, pointed fingernails.

Flowers

Artificial flowers, which were out, are back in again. You find them tucked into décolletés, hairdos or both.

Flowers, in general, are very

popular this season. Flower prints range from tiny, naive patterns like those you see on peasant dresses, to large, exotic ones. Since those appear on chiffon or crepe de chine, they have a fluid, almost liquid quality and move around instead of hitting you in the eye, as do printed satins or brocades. On the whole, and thank goodness for that, couture did steer clear of pop patterns and pop flowers.

The '40s also brought back shoulders and waists, and both the belt and padding industries should be happy about that. Even the sheerest dresses in town had either puffed sleeves or a slight trace of padding on the shoulders. Belts, which have been creeping up the fashion ladder, are not only here, they are enormous. Some are diamond-plated, some are encrusted into dresses.

Around Paris Galleries

Wong Moo-Shew, Galerie du Haut-Pavé, 3, Quai de Montebello, to Feb. 15.

A young Chinese artist from Malacca, Wong Moo-Shew, handles the language of informal expressionism in a free-handed and personal manner. He often succeeds in creating a feeling of great space and sets ideographic scrolls floating through them. Sometimes it is not a space but a wall, and the ideograms become graffiti. A subtle sense of color.

Gorsline, Legros, American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, to Feb. 13.

Two American painters, Douglas Gorsline and James Legros, present a single subject seen from various angles or segmented as they might be seen through the eye of a fly. These discontinuous, composite images are painted with careful realism as though they had been caught by the camera of memory.

James Legros's collages give a

Belgian Opera

Two 17th-century English operas, John Blow's "Venus and Adonis" and Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," will be presented by the Belgian National Opera from Feb. 9 to 14 in a staging by Jo Dru, in sets and costumes by Cathy Williams, and under the musical direction of Louis Devos. From Feb. 19 through 28, the Brussels company gives eight performances of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

retined, segmented surface to large, round, abstract areas of color that fill the whole frame with their simple curves.

Tendances de la Jeune Peinture Italienne, Galerie Motte, 22 Rue Bonaparte, to Feb. 18.

A selection of 15 "young" Italian painters (most are 40 or older), all very cool indeed and mostly representational! Anselmo, Blas, Plattner, Bonelli etc. One goes away with the impression that a new mannerism is developing.

Geisel, Galerie Arnaud, 219 Boulevard Saint-Germain, to Feb. 27.

In Rome

Magnani, sculptures, Rosero, Via A. Brunetti 28, to Feb. 13. Carefully fashioned steel and iron reliefs and structures contrast rough surfaces with shiny ones. Some of these are painted in a way that makes them seem to be part of the architecture. They are painted to play a recurring motif against a circle. This is abstraction in the best contemporary tradition not too severe, not too decorative, but quietly pleasing and done by a mature hand.

Ghanni Gudi, Dus Mond, Via

February 22, to Feb. 28. This young pop artist from Ferrara makes large wooden cutout reliefs having to do with the germination of seeds and other growths in cheerful schematic gardens, all of which

James Guitte's abstract canvases successfully blend jagged, rough-surfaced elements with others that are smooth and geometric on simple, pleasantly textured backgrounds. Highly esthetic and intelligent, with a refined use of a limited palette.

Boni, Galerie Lucie Weill, 6 Rue Bonaparte, to Feb. 19.

Paolo Boni does metal reliefs and also some tricky graphic works using scraps of metal riveted to a plate instead of the more traditional processes. The prints thus produced are fairly deeply embossed. Colors are mostly in the pastel range.

Michael Gibson

have the shiny, pat air of educational toys.

Cuban Posters, Alcala, Via Milnerva 5, to Feb. 12.

Here it is illustrated brilliantly that political posters do not have to be dreary. On the contrary, this brightness, directness, is much more positive than the pop art which so doggedly imitates it. Among the best in this new, refreshing gallery, are the purposeful, deceptively plain posters by Martinez, done in luminous schoolbook colors.

Marino Marini, prints, Tonnel, 11, Piazza di Spagna 88, to Feb. 16.

Recent acquaintances on the sculptor's life-long theme of horse and rider, are sturdier and better the simpler they are. Edith Schloss.

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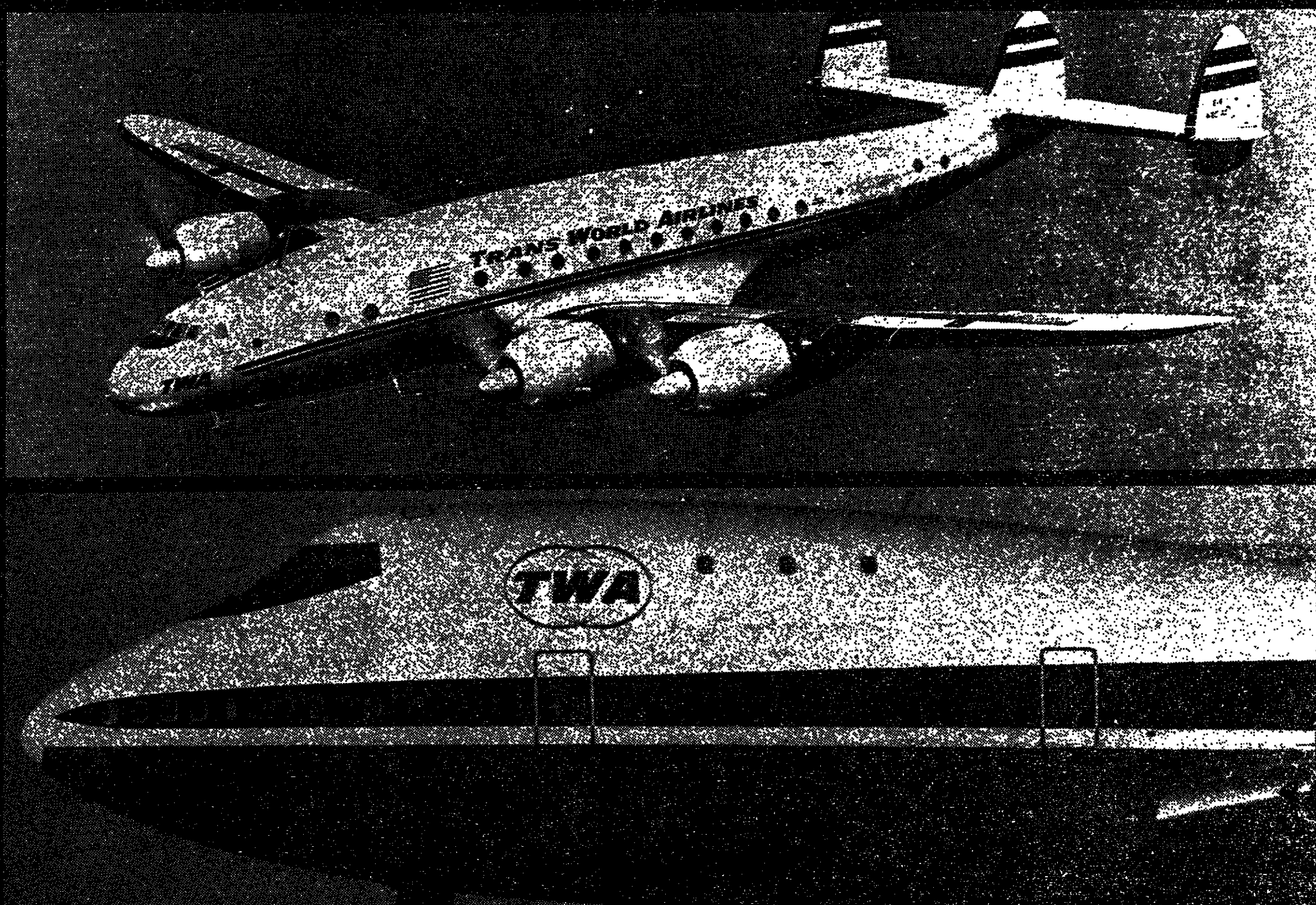
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DISCOTHEQUE
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PROHIBITION
AMERICAN BAR
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18, QUANTIN BAUCHART, 359-43-08

TWA: the first airline to fly a scheduled service from Paris to New York.



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The first scheduled flight to America

lifts off the ground, rises miraculously above the gleaming city, and, in a gesture of friendship, dips its wings to the Eiffel Tower, that earlier, but earthbound, symbol of man's attempt to reach the sky.

The Connie's top speed is 300 mph. Lapsed time to New York, 21 hours and 5 minutes.

Then it was "the most luxurious airliner in the skies".

It is almost certain that no one on board could have envisaged the same trip today, in the luxury of a Boeing 747, viewing a colour film* after eating a steak cooked to order.

Then arriving at TWA's ultramodern terminal in New York—with its hydraulic walkways, convenient customs facilities, and moving sidewalks.

Ask any travel agent.

*IATA regulations require that a nominal charge is made for this.

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

And Now Laos

A drive of South Vietnamese troops into the southern panhandle of Laos would, if it should occur, have profound implications for the future of the Southeast Asian conflict, none of them encouraging for the prospect of American disengagement from the area.

If it were to be just a limited thrust, like last spring's Cambodian "incursion," it would at best buy a little more time for the hard-pressed forces of Cambodia and for the still uncertain army of South Vietnam. However, such an extension of the fighting into a new arena would represent an admission of the failure of earlier sorties into Cambodia and of massive American air interdiction throughout Indochina to achieve decisive results. Once the South Vietnamese withdrew, no matter how successful their mission, it would only be a matter of time before they faced new challenges along a lengthy, porous front—challenges they will have to meet with steadily decreasing American support if administration promises about Vietnamization are to be believed.

But Washington and Saigon may have higher stakes in mind. This still unconfirmed allied action could be the beginning of a long-term effort to choke off Communist supply routes to the South by throwing a defensive line across the narrow neck of

the Laotian panhandle between South Vietnam and Thailand. Such an attempt to Koreanize all of Southeast Asia, dividing not just Vietnam but the whole area between Communist North and a non-Communist South, could provoke strong reaction from North Vietnam's major Communist allies. It could invite flanking moves against Thailand, which has defense commitments from the United States that have never been satisfactorily spelled out.

Whatever else it does, Vietnamizing Cambodia and Laos will not speed the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. It can only raise the risk of a wider war and deeper American entanglement in an endless conflict throughout Southeast Asia.

The best hope for restoring the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos—which has been outrageously violated by both sides of the Vietnam conflict—lies in moving more positively than the Nixon administration has yet done toward a political solution in South Vietnam. In this connection, reports that the United States mission in Saigon is actively supporting efforts of President Thieu to predefine the results of the coming South Vietnamese national election are hardly encouraging.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The OAS Tackles Terrorism

The Organization of American States grappled with the issue of political terrorism this week, and lost. One group, led by the United States, asked the organization's members to deny asylum to any person accused of kidnapping a diplomat or foreign official—a practice which has become regrettably widespread in Latin America and which has claimed several U.S. diplomats among its victims. A second group, led by Brazil and including several other repressive governments much plagued by terrorists, wanted to deny asylum to any person accused of any kind of political terrorism—that is, they wanted in effect to enlist other states in the inter-American system into their national police forces. A third group—its leader was Chile, which has a democratically elected government and a strong tradition of offering asylum to political refugees—rejected the notion of any agreement providing for compulsory extradition.

The upshot was that the OAS voted as an organization for a draft treaty requiring those nations which eventually sign and ratify it either to extradite or to try persons accused of kidnapping a diplomat (apprehending such persons is another matter). But the member state which is most likely to provide asylum or safe transit for terrorists, Chile, voted against the draft. And the Latin state which receives political kidnappers, Cuba, does not belong to the OAS.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Worth the Price?

Technically, the question is whether exploration of planets must be made by men or robots. The Americans, who have already sent two teams to the moon, believe nothing can be more effective than the brains and arms of well-trained astronauts. The Soviets prefer the second method.

Economically, the question is whether the huge funds spent on these experiments would not be more usefully used for other purposes. The same debate is certainly also under way in the Soviet Union, but in utter secrecy.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Space—and Time

Long gone is the time when John Kennedy could extol the conquest of space and offer American genius this new task. This is no longer a time for stirring victories, and Mr. Nixon has understood this perfectly. In his recent State of the Union message, he did not say a word about space.

The problems of the day are far more prosaic, but much closer to the average American: dilapidation of the cities, devaluation of the currency, precariousness of employment, pollution of the environment, insecurity in the streets and relativity of the values he believed immutable. This general climate is hardly favorable to the grant of big appropriations for space conquest.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The War Widens

The outcome of the latest South Vietnamese military operations will test severely the credibility of President Nixon's claim that "Vietnamization" is working. The nature of the operations is still obscure, but their scale appears to be large. The likelihood is that the South Vietnamese Army is now trying to repeat in Laos the sort of neutralizing operation that was attempted last year against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia. Since then Congress has forbidden President Nixon to send American troops into either Laos or Cambodia. This time, therefore, the South Vietnamese are on their own on the ground.

Their ultimate object must be to enable American soldiers to withdraw from Vietnam in safety. There is no valid reason at present to doubt the sincerity of President Nixon's pledge that the combat troops will leave as planned and on the promised dates.

It is too soon to know whether the South Vietnamese will, in fact, achieve their objectives. But the Americans may not have helped them. The elephantine American propaganda machine in Saigon produced weighty hints at the weekend that something important was afoot—and then said, in effect, that it was not afoot yet. This must have given the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong an even clearer warning than they received before the operations in Cambodia.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

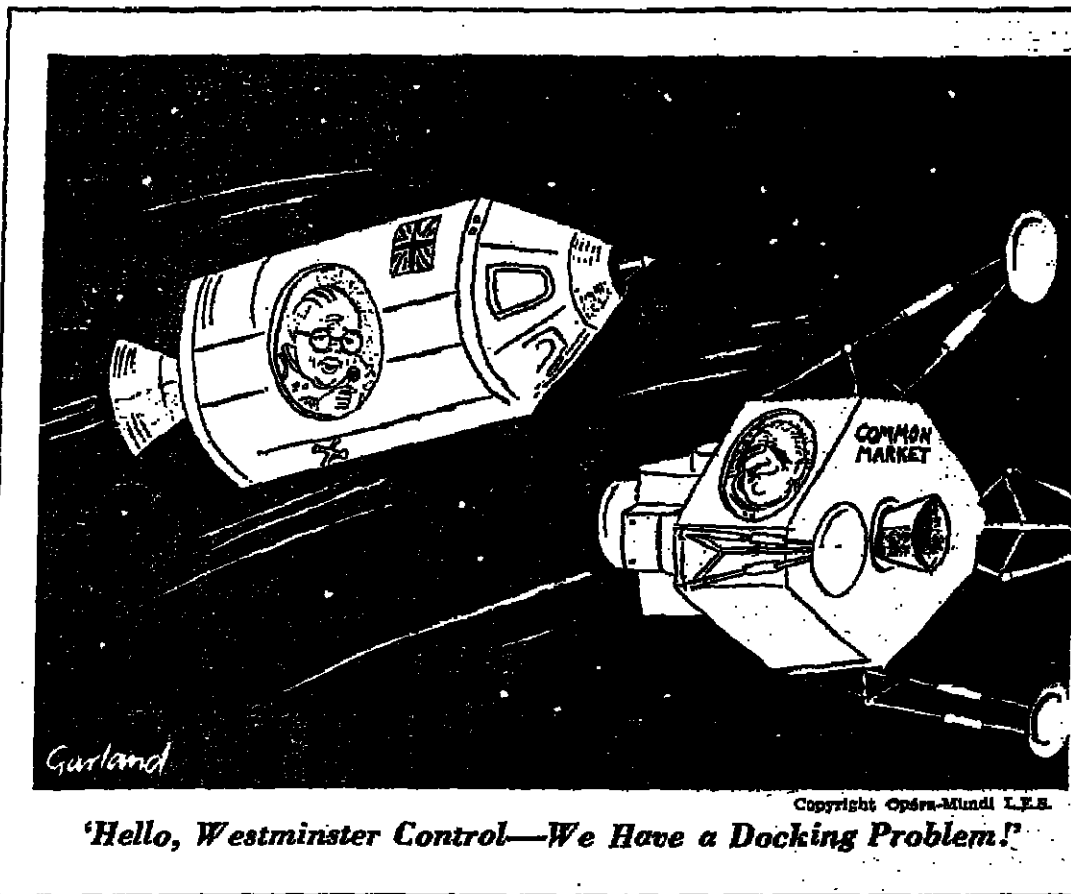
February 4, 1896

PARIS—The violent criticisms of some of the New York papers on Lord Salisbury's speech show that the epidemic of political agitation and aggressiveness has not yet subsided. Lord Salisbury had no other alternative but a choice of two evils—a European war or allowing the wretched Armenians to stew in their own juices until the Sultan is enabled to assert his authority. Those in authority in Europe thoroughly support the British attitude.

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1921

PARIS—Although no new arrests have been made in connection with the widespread Communist organization discovered in France last Sunday, important facts have come to light with the examination of correspondence, pamphlets, and other documents belonging to those who were engaged in spreading propaganda for the Moscow government. The police are now on the track of those who paid money into various banks for the organization.



The Poker Player's Gamble

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—There is an old rule of politics that you should never give your opponent a clear and easy target to shoot at, but President Nixon seems to be holding a new one every other day.

Target No. 1: A rise of 9 percent in the Gross National Product this year to \$1,065 billion—about \$20 billion higher than the estimates of most private economists.

Target No. 2: A decline in unemployment from the present 6 percent rate to 4.5 percent by mid-1972.

Target No. 3: A drop in the rate of inflation from last year's price rise of 5.5 percent to about 3 percent by mid-1972.

Target No. 4: All U.S. combat ground troops out of Vietnam by mid-1972.

This is quite a gamble, but Nixon has always boasted that he is a pretty good poker player, which he proved against the odds in the presidential campaign of 1968, and he is now obviously going for the big pot in 1972.

Washington doesn't quite know what to make of all this. He swallowed Lord Keynes in one gulp. He announced the biggest budget deficit of the century as if it were the first article in the Republican catechism, and he embraced most of the old Democratic economic evils like long-lost buddies.

Thunder on the Right

The conservative Republican establishment was stunned. The Chicago Tribune almost begged for help. What do you do, it asked, when a Republican President proposes a record budget of \$222.2 billion with a deliberate deficit of \$11.6 billion and justifies it on the basis of Keynesian theories? "You cer-

tainly can't cheer, but neither can you be overly indignant. . . . About all that is left to do is sigh and pray."

Well, sir, that's something new, and the liberals are equally baffled. They don't quite know whether to welcome the newest Nixon as a repentant convert or someone him as a political opportunist, so of course they are doing both.

None of this seems to bother the President in the slightest. The report is that he is enjoying the consternation both about his budget and his latest military adventure in Laos. He has been on the bounce in the capital ever since he came back from the Virgin Islands, firing messages at the New Congress, master-minding the latest Indochina affair, whatever it is, and not telling the Democrats in Congress anything about it.

Everybody's at Sea

Even the massive air buildup over Laos didn't keep him from going to a big prayer breakfast at the Hilton here and associating the assembled guests with the appeals of King Solomon: "Give thy servant an understanding heart. Let that be our prayer today. Let us have an understanding heart in our relations with other nations and in the relations between races and parties and generations here at home."

Maybe there is some connection between his prayer and his understanding heart and all those things, but nobody here quite seems to know what it is. What they do know is that Nixon is keeping the initiative, dominating the headlines, and putting up targets nobody can fault.

There is, it should be noted, a certain admiration here for this sort of thing. Washington is intrigued by a man who can swallow his own baloney, scorn the opposition, occupy a pulpit, goose the stock market, outrage Larry O'Brien, run a war and promise to tame inflation and unemployment all in the course of a couple of days.

But does he have the cards? Is he right about the GNP or is he \$20 billion too high? Can he raise the ante without more inflation and unemployment? And if the South Vietnamese, with a million men under arms and a big American expeditionary force, still need the U.S. Air Force to deal with a buildup of 70,000 North Vietnamese in Laos, how are they going to get along without the Americans later on?

So you can admire his bidding and still wonder if he's bluffing. He once wrote that Khrushchev would have been a good poker player because, first, he liked to win; second, he planned ahead so that he could win the big pots; third, he liked to bluff, but knew that if he bluffed on the little pots and failed to produce the cards, he could expect to be called on the big pots.

Well, it's not a bad analogy. Nixon has started the capital with his opening bid, and all he has to do to take all is produce the cards and hit the targets.

NEW YORK—The political explosion in Poland six weeks ago continues to reverberate and its final outcome is still uncertain. Those Polish Communists who thought they could end the unrest by ousting Wladyslaw Gomułka, replacing him with Edward Gierek and making a few economic concessions, have been proved wrong.

Last month, Mr. Gierek had to reverse his earlier policy and hurry off to meet directly with angry workers in Szczecin and Gdansk. When the Polish Communist chief returned to Warsaw, the traumatic impact of these confrontations produced the decision to abandon the incentive system which, along with last December's price increases, produced the original workers' revolt.

Eloquent, too, is the speed with which the new Polish leaders have moved to consolidate the powerful Roman Catholic Church. Beginning with a public call for normalization of church-state relations, they have now moved to remedy an old Catholic grievance by agreeing to turn over land formerly owned by the German church to the Polish church.

Mr. Gierek and his colleagues are now preparing for the next Central Committee meeting. They can tell the Central Committee that their concessions prevented the proletarian uprising in the Baltic area from escalating into a national revolution that would certainly have provoked massive Soviet military intervention.

Changed Atmosphere

Against that achievement, however, the rulers in Warsaw must set the fact that the atmosphere in their country has radically altered. The long-suffering working class has ended its passivity. It is now flushed with a new sense of power born of the tangible evidence that its protests can bring about major changes.

Under Cardinal Wyszyński's leadership, moreover, the Roman Catholic Church has emerged as the Polish nation's spokesman in demanding freedom of expression and freedom of conscience. These and other demands go far beyond anything that can be satisfied by narrow concessions to the church's own parochial interests.

Most ominous for the Gierek leadership is the fact that it has little room for maneuver in the economic field. On Jan. 7, Polish Politburo member Stanislaw Jaskolski warned publicly of the "very narrow" limits on the country's resources. The increased wages given low-paid workers—the first post-Gomułka economic concession—had been advanced "on credit," Mr. Jaskolski said.

Wilbur Mills and Revenue-Sharing

A Cool \$16 Billion

By Joseph Altop

WASHINGTON—It is always dangerous to underestimate Wilbur Mills, a really major force since the immensely able House Ways and Means Committee has a knack of getting his own way. And it is very clear indeed that Rep. Mills' approach to the President's revenue-sharing plan is now being widely misunderstood.

Everyone says that Mills is "against revenue-sharing" and intends to kill the plan in his committee, which must incidentally handle about three-quarters of the President's strongly innovative proposals. Indeed, he is "against revenue-sharing," if this is strictly defined as handing over chunks of federal revenue to the state and local governments, with no strings of any kind attached.

But Mills is by no means against converting the huge "categorical grants" to the state and local governments, which are now strictly administered by huge numbers of federal bureaucrats, into "block grants" that would need very few federal bureaucrats to ride herd on them. We shall therefore be hearing a lot about "block grants" in the coming months, and it is well to understand what this conversion may mean.

Some Strings

It will mean, first, that the money will be handed out for specified purposes, such as aid to primary and secondary education. It will mean, second, that there will be a few essential strings attached to the money, such as an obviously necessary provision that illegally segregated schools will get no aid.

But it will also mean that after compliance with such minimal provisions, the state and local governments will be free to spend their block grants in the best way they can think up, for the purposes the grants are provided for. It can be seen, then, why the block grants system would abolish the functions of vast sectors of the federal bureaucracy, if the job is done right.

"I have no trouble, none at all, with block grants," Chairman Mills has recently said. "I wouldn't mind making the whole \$16 billion the President has labeled for 'revenue-sharing' into block grants."

The President's budgeted \$16 billion is in fact composed of \$10 billion worth of converted "categorical grants" plus another \$1 billion for the same purposes as the converted "categorical grants," plus \$5 billion to sweeten the pot. As of now, the \$5 billion is labeled for "free" revenue-sharing to the states, without any strings at all.

It is the "free" \$5 billion that

fills Mills' bill. But he is so sure that the money is being offered in the act of offering it. He is thinking, in fact, that it is probably best to re-label the billion as money to aid the state and local governments in carrying the ever-increasing burden of welfare costs.

Over all, always assuming the job is done right, the new approach that Rep. Mills advocates might constitute an immense improvement. To see why, consider of hideous national problem of the schools that fail to educate the black people and very poor people.

The federal government's enormous educational bureaucracy is a fact of life that this great national problem cannot be solved. They say the job must change while people are or black people, which is impossible. And they say that you cannot improve the schools sufficiently so that the problem is solved inside the schools.

But suppose the federal educational bureaucracy loses its dear weight of authority. Suppose the money is passed out to the school districts, to do the best the can with. Suppose, further, the more money is provided for school aid (as is certainly required) that the Nixon budget now offers. And suppose, finally, that a sensible system is found for giving the lion's share of the money to the school districts with the most acute problems.

Let us say that 1,000 school districts would then have funds to try to improve their schools radically, so that they truly began to educate ghetto children and other very poor children. In that event, one could predict that the school districts would waste the money, and another 700 school districts would spend the money soundly but unimagination.

But there would still be 30 school districts that would try to spend the money creatively. Of the 30, two or three would surely succeed. And so, at long last, we would know how to do what we are trying to do.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Swinging the Hammer

By Harry Schwartz

He implied that the goods needed to satisfy the increased purchasing power were not available, but would have to be produced by better work. Now the chief instrument counted upon to get the needed higher productivity, the wage incentive system, has had to be withdrawn.

No less worrisome is the tendency for the workers' economic demands to grow into calls for political changes. A fever of discussion has seized Poland these last six weeks, and some foreign observers have termed that nation one vast debating arena. Already there must be voices urging greater independence from the Soviet Union and genuine democratic elections in which non-Communists participate on equal terms with Communists.

The Czech Lesson

The lesson of Czechoslovakia, of course, tends to put a damper on all but the most radical Polish groups. The Polish Roman Catholic leaders who last week called for "extreme maturity, sobriety and calm" undoubtedly had memories of the Soviet invasion of August, 1968, very much in mind. But Gomułka would still be in power if the workers of Gdansk and Szczecin had called for "sobriety and calm" last December.

Moscow's attitude is still the great unknown in the titchkin Polish situation. The Soviet leaders could greatly ease Mr. Gierek's problems if they provided massive economic aid.

But the Kremlin is under severe pressure from its own people and their many unsatisfied material needs. The continuing high-level Moscow controversy on economic matters is evidenced by the fact that the new Ninth Five Year Plan for 1971-1975 has not yet been published, even though less than two months remain before this document is to be considered by the 24th Soviet Communist party congress.

Whatever the outcome of the complex Polish situation, developments to date have already effectively refuted the "Western pessimism about the future of Eastern Europe." After the destruction of the Dubcek experiment in Czechoslovakia, now in the West thought that another generation would have to pass before any Eastern European people would again dare to demand radical changes.

Instead, less than two years passed between Dubcek's ouster in Prague and the popular conviction that unseated Dubcek's successor, Alexander Dubcek, was the man to lead the Czechs out of their present out, is far less than both its supporters and opponents believed.

Herald Tribune

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S.S.R. Reports Growth '70 National Income

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Union's national income, 1 by an unusually abundant, grey 6.5 percent in 1970, according to official figures published today.

Other data reported by Tass, the official news agency, included: Retail turnover, up 7.4 percent; foreign trade, up 11 percent to 23 billion rubles (\$24.3 billion at the official exchange rate).

Stage Set for New Plan
MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (UPI).—This year's Soviet economic report carries special political significance as it rounds out the five-year economic plan that guided the centrally-controlled economy from 1966 to 1970. It sets the stage for the new plan to be announced at the 24th Communist party congress in March.

The growth in national income reportedly made it possible to increase steadily the share channeled to consumption, which was reflected in higher real income per head of population—122 rubles (\$135.42) per month average wages for factory and office workers, a 4 percent rise over 1969.

However, the report admitted that "the demand for meat and some industrial goods was not yet fully satisfied."

The production of consumer goods rose faster than that of industrial goods, however, and real per capita incomes—meaning the monthly wage plus fringe benefits—jumped 5.2 percent.

The report said overall output of foodstuffs leaped by at least 6 percent, helped by record wheat crops.

For the average consumer, however, the report said the Soviet economy—there were 6.7 million television sets (a 1 percent rise over 1969), 4.1 million refrigerators (a 12 percent gain), 12 million more wrist watches than in 1969 and 17 percent more passenger cars.

Western analysts are skeptical about the yearly Soviet figures for two main reasons. First, the statistics do not reflect either the degree to which actual demand has been satisfied or the quality of consumer goods and housing. Secondly, the claims that production goals have been surpassed do not account for the fact that many of the original targets for 1970—set in 1965 at the beginning of the plan period—have long been scrapped and scaled down to more attainable goals.

Western sources said there was reason to believe the government may have inflated the figures. The government had led the loan pending a study by the U.S. government of the company's financial statements.

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Japan Facing A Short-Term Money Inflow

Hedging, Euromarket Are Catalysts Cited

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Japan appears to be experiencing its first inflow of relatively short-term speculative money, but it is difficult to determine the size of the amounts involved.

Brokerage and banking sources report that the funds are being directed primarily into the bond market, with buyers purchasing debentures maturing in less than one year, and in less than three years.

The funds are expected to be movements of funds out of the Euromarket, where interest rates have recently fallen considerably, into higher-yielding Japanese bonds, mainly interest-bearing bank debentures.

Under Japanese law, foreign investors are required to hold bonds for six months before selling them. There are no quantitative restrictions on the amount of bonds for foreigners can purchase, however.

Investors buying bonds maturing in less than three years are hedging against the possibility of an upward revaluation of the yen, brokerage sources say. Many of these purchasers are reported to be foreign shipowners who have contracted to make deferred payments in yen for ships being built here.

Foreigners purchased about \$25 million worth of bonds of all maturities in April through December, 1970, compared with purchases of about \$500,000 in the year ended March 31, 1970, Japanese press reports say.

Japanese bonds may have totaled as much as \$10 million in January. A Bank of Japan official said there is enough short-term money moving into the country to attract attention, but not enough to cause concern.

Through the government has various means of controlling acquisitions of large amounts of yen through foreign-exchange transactions, it has no means of controlling bond purchases, which are considered long-term capital movements, the official said.

An official in the bond underwriting department of Nomura Securities Co. explained that all Japanese corporate bonds mature in seven years. Because of the high rate of inflation that has accompanied Japan's rapid growth, investors are not interested in bonds with long maturities, he said.

Profits at AT&T Eased Last Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—American Telephone & Telegraph net income for 1970 declined slightly to \$2.189 billion, or \$3.96 a share, from \$2.199 billion, or \$4 a share, in 1969.

AT&T's Bell System revenues were \$17 billion for 1970, an increase of 8.1 percent from \$15.7 billion in 1969.

The Bell System spent more than \$7 billion, a record, for new and improved facilities during the year, up from \$5.7 billion in 1969.

AT&T said the amount of debt as a percentage of capital at the end of 1970, rose to 44.9 percent from 39.5 percent at the end of 1969.

DETROIT, Feb. 3 (WP).—American Motors Corp. reported today it earned \$5.9 million, or 33 cents a share, in the first quarter of its fiscal year.

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AMC Earnings First Since '69

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NYSE Prices Edge Up With Slight Volume Dip

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange turned around this afternoon for a slight gain as volume continued along the same hectic pace it has maintained thus far in 1971.

The erratic nature of trading was a result, analysts said, of the current cross of profit-taking. Gold, computer and electronic issues pushed upward, while the oils, automobiles and savings and loans were generally off.

Both the broad-based and blue-chip averages wound up with advances. The NYSE index rose 0.13 to 63.13. Standard & Poor's 500 gained 0.20 to a new high of 96.63, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average tacked on 1.64 to 876.23.

Turnover hit 21.68 million shares, just below yesterday's record 22.03 million shares.

Reasons for Firmness
Some brokers attribute the market's firmness to internal forces rather than external news developments, which they believe to have had relatively little effect in recent days.

However, Bache & Co. says that "the market continues to gain its major impetus from implications of the President's budget and economic messages, both of which stressed the urgent efforts of the administration to get the economy moving."

Eleven of the 15 most active issues rose today, led by American Motors, which jumped 1 7/8 to 24.88, and advances led declines 564 to 358. Volume was 7.15 million.

On the American Exchange, stocks closed higher in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.16 to 24.88, and advances led declines 564 to 358. Volume was 7.15 million.

Other AMC News
There were two other news items today relating to AMC. Before the market opened, it was reported that General Motors' financing subsidiary was providing some AMC dealers with temporary financing of new car inventories; after the close AMC said it would shut both of its North American assembly plants next week to balance inventories.

As is traditional at a time when some uncertainty overhangs the market, gold issues were popular among traders. Campbell's Red Lake rose 1 1/4 to 30, Dome Mines added 1 1/4 to 62 1/4, Homestake Mining picked up 3/4 to 35 and American-South African advanced 1/2 to 45 5/8.

University Computing was the standout in the computer group, gaining 2 1/4 to 38. Other increases were noticed by Sperry Rand, up 1 1/4 to 31 5/8, Burroughs, up 7/8 to 119 5/8, Raytheon, up 3/8 to 34 3/8, and Tele-dyne, up 1 to 38.

Texas Instruments Spurts
Among the electronic stocks, Texas Instruments spurred 2 3/4 to 90, Fairchild Camera jumped 2 3/8 to 32 5/8, Litton Industries rose 1 1/2 to 29. Admiral added 1 1/4 to 11 3/4 and Motorola gained 7/8 to 57 7/8.

In contrast, the oils were mostly lower, following a report of the failure of major petroleum companies to reach an agreement on prices with the producing nations at a conference in Tehran. Mobil fell 1 to 51, Standard of Indiana dropped 5/8 to 58 1/8 and Standard of New Jersey eased 3/8 to 70 3/4.

Signal Co. lost a point to 15 3/4 after the company said it expects, to report a loss for 1970. Signal attributed the forecast to write-downs and write-offs totaling \$57 million.

General Foods directors authorized a 2-for-1 split and boosted the quarterly dividend on current shares, but the stock eased 3/8 to 43 3/8.

Pan American World Airways was unchanged at 16 after reporting losses for the fourth quarter and year that were larger than those of a year ago.

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OF REDEMPTION

of

L'Energia Elettrica-Enel

(National Electric Energy Agency)

Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

March 1, 1985.

L'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1971, \$3,500,000 principal amount redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency March 1, 1970: The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as on the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

CTED FOR REDEMPTION

2328	24617	26567	23483	30348	32289	34006	36015	37400	39020	40700	42620	44468	46380	48378
2328	24630	26602	28493	30358	32322	34023	36021	37420	39026	40718	42656	44476	46370	48388
2728	24601	26590	28378	30283	32263	34024	36027	37423	39032	40723	42663	44483	46378	48397
2781	24598	26640	28510	30297	32291	34076	36053	37450	39096	40754	42694	44518	46324	48210
2780	24718	26859	28819	30399	32353	34077	36066	37463	39111	40789	42739	44530	46333	48218
2771	24732	26866	28820	30404	32318	34108	36090	37471	39113	40787	42782	44544	46322	48205
2770	24762	26875	28832	30421	32320	34134	36071	37474	39115	40792	42789	44583	46353	48232
2771	24763	26882	28861	30430	32323	34137	36080	37493	39138	40808	42803	44580	46363	48233
2779	24815	26934	28867	30451	32345	34162	36120	37512	39167	40829	42838	44601	46389	48272
2784	24793	26795	28852	30449	32335	34161	36108	37499	39160	40851	42834	44590	46375	48223
2784	24815	26934	28867	30451	32345	34162	36120	37512	39167	40829	42838	44601	46389	48272
2828	24838	26765	28694	30417	32348	34170	36133	37537	39180	40890	42862	44611	46491	48295
2842	24838	26769	28700	30504	32356	34215	36140	37548	39189	40815	42862	44633	46582	48320
2842	24838	26769	28700	30504	32356	34215	36140	37548	39189	40815	42862	44633	46582	48320

2991	2990	2989	2988	2987	2986	2985	2984	2983	2982	2981	2980	2979	2978	2977	2976	2975	2974	2973	2972	2971	2970	2969	2968	2967	2966	2965	2964	2963	2962	2961	2960	2959	2958	2957	2956	2955	2954	2953	2952	2951	2950	2949	2948	2947	2946	2945	2944	2943	2942	2941	2940	2939	2938	2937	2936	2935	2934	2933	2932	2931	2930	2929	2928	2927	2926	2925	2924	2923	2922	2921	2920	2919	2918	2917	2916	2915	2914	2913	2912	2911	2910	2909	2908	2907	2906	2905	2904	2903	2902	2901	2900	2899	2898	2897	2896	2895	2894	2893	2892	2891	2890	2889	2888	2887	2886	2885	2884	2883	2882	2881	2880	2879	2878	2877	2876	2875	2874	2873	2872	2871	2870	2869	2868	2867	2866	2865	2864	2863	2862	2861	2860	2859	2858	2857	2856	2855	2854	2853	2852	2851	2850	2849	2848	2847	2846	2845	2844	2843	2842	2841	2840	2839	2838	2837	2836	2835	2834	2833	2832	2831	2830	2829	2828	2827	2826	2825	2824	2823	2822	2821	2820	2819	2818	2817	2816	2815	2814	2813	2812	2811	2810	2809	2808	2807	2806	2805	2804	2803	2802	2801	2800	2799	2798	2797	2796	2795	2794	2793	2792	2791	2790	2789	2788	2787	2786	2785	2784	2783	2782	2781	2780	2779	2778	2777	2776	2775	2774	2773	2772	2771	2770	2769	2768	2767	2766	2765	2764	2763	2762	2761	2760	2759	2758	2757	2756	2755	2754	2753	2752	2751	2750	2749	2748	2747	2746	2745	2744	2743	2742	2741	2740	2739	2738	2737	2736	2735	2734	2733	2732	2731	2730	2729	2728	2727	2726	2725	2724	2723	2722	2721	2720	2719	2718	2717	2716	2715	2714	2713	2712	2711	2710	2709	2708	2707	2706	2705	2704	2703	2702	2701	2700	2699	2698	2697	2696	2695	2694	2693	2692	2691	2690	2689	2688	2687	2686	2685	2684	2683	2682	2681	2680	2679	2678	2677	2676	2675	2674	2673	2672	2671	2670	2669	2668	2667	2666	2665	2664	2663	2662	2661	2660	2659	2658	2657	2656	2655	2654	2653	2652	2651	2650	2649	2648	2647	2646	2645	2644	2643	2642	2641	2640	2639	2638	2637	2636	2635	2634	2633	2632	2631	2630	2629	2628	2627	2626	2625	2624	2623	2622	2621	2620	2619	2618	2617	2616	2615	2614	2613	2612	2611	2610	2609	2608	2607	2606	2605	2604	2603	2602	2601	2600	2599	2598	2597	2596	2595	2594	2593	2592	2591	2590	2589	2588	2587	2586	2585	2584	2583	2582	2581	2580	2579	2578	2577	2576	2575	2574	2573	2572	2571	2570	2569	2568	2567	2566	2565	2564	2563	2562	2561	2560	2559	2558	2557	2556	2555	2554	2553	2552	2551	2550	2549	2548	2547	2546	2545	2544	2543	2542	2541	2540	2539	2538	2537
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26424	26323	26323	30976	31323	35759	37208	38748	40374	42294	44124	46109	47813	49826
26389	26290	30657	31977	33719	37786	37174	38763	40412	42248	44131	46132	47839	49854
26404	26373	30950	32121	33789	35808	37277	38787	40433	42266	44166	46156	47945	49862
26429	26398	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26454	26423	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26479	26301	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26478	26316	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26493	26331	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26498	26351	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26504	26370	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26509	26390	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26514	26409	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26519	26429	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26524	26449	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26529	26469	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26534	26489	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26539	26509	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26544	26529	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26549	26549	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26554	26569	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26559	26589	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26564	26609	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869
26569	26629	30518	32089	33867	35816	37246	38720	40484	42278	44190	46156	47979	49869

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—By Alan Truscott

NORTH
 ♠ 9
 ♥ A84
 ♦ 2
 ♣ 5

WEST
 ♠ —
 ♥ KJ75
 ♦ —
 ♣ AQ

SOUTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ Q632
 ♦ K
 ♣ J

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ASKS	HERA	SOCKS
SLIP	OXAL	AM
LAUREL	PERU	
EVELETS	FAULTED	
LAITY	BREW	
LIFERS	ACENTRIC	
ODOR	GRADY	INA
FIRST	MOS	ARGON
TOT	EDAMS	OHIO
STHLENA	BOTTLE	
RALL	NORMA	
THISTLE	BEAURE	
HASIN	LEPFRIGHT	
ETHRI	OLED	OLED
METRI	DARIN	NOON

A club was led and when West won with the queen the defense

**"LOOK, MR. WILSON! IF IT WAS SUMMER, I'D BE STANDIN'
RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF YOUR PETUNIAS!"**

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GWAON © 1997 by The Chicago Tribune
 Second Stage Productions

Woof!

NAMORT

THE DOGS DIDN'T
WANT TO GO INTO
NOAH'S ARK BECAUSE
THEY HAD THIS.

BONYED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as

THEIR

(Answers tomorrow)

1. I'm a PANIC JABED KOTTER DETACH

Yesterday's Answer: Why he quit his job at the morgue—IT WAS A DEAD END

THE ASSIGNMENT

By Martin Myers. Harper and Row. 346 pp. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I picked this book up late one evening with this weary intention of reading 100 pages or so before retiring. I finished it at 2:30. The following morning completely refreshed and ready to start a new day. Whiskers, that it may be—and it is a lot—"The Assignment" is that kind of book. And I kept laughing out loud. I have to say that too, because if instead of saying it I were to try to reproduce its humor here, readers would most likely scratch their heads and turn to the stock market listings for something funnier. It's that kind of book also—the kind where one keeps reading passages aloud to the nearest listener at hand only to find that the nearest listener at hand is missing something, namely the context. However, I'll stop now and couldn't stop turning pages.

"The Assignment" may not be a novel at all, but instead a novel in the process of becoming cinema. Or more precisely, a fable becoming a story becoming traditional fiction becoming a *romance* becoming a comedy becoming a screenplay becoming a script. In short, and among

of contract. A trial ensues, and Spiegel dies at its climax, and is resurrected, and is committed to an asylum by Dr. Phasibean, and preets Martin Bormann disguised as Eva Braun, and finally turns out not to be Spiegel at all, but a professor of philosophy from Canada whose adventures we have been following in occasional little chapters called "Intercuts."

All right, I gave fair warning that "The Assignment" spoils its synopsis. It simply has to, because its whole success lies in the defecacy with which Myers (Canadian from Toronto) has juggled nonsense, silliness, the clichés of science fiction, slapstick dialogue, puns, fancy names and all manner of narrative chicanery. Yet even the author himself says over the course of the complaint on behalf of us readers that "this whole thing is unbelievable. I admit it's funny in places. So are people (and you should see the places)." But "next time I'll wait till it's made into a movie. Mind you, movies are getting so that you have to figure them out as you go. The Assignment is turning out to be nothing, but wack."

other things, a comment on art itself, it ends with the words "... screen cast daffies screenplay screen pop on pop-off Antonini Kubrick Bergman Fellini Resnais and a partridge in a pear tree"—which fetches the mode of the narrative back from random cinematic images to its once-upon-a-time beginning.

Once upon a time, there was a jumbaz named Spiegel, who is the most charming and sorrowing character I have ever known. He was a green-eyed, Leopold Bloom-frying kidneer. Spiegel (that is his full name) is "perhaps five feet tall, plump, about 50, a round, little man with innocent green-gray eyes

Does the work work? As I paid before, it isn't really work at all, unless of course you try to factor out the illusions as you go along. In which case you'll crack your brain with the effort. Myself, I rolled along through those small hours of the morning, laughing, delighted, completely taken in by this philosophical comedy, this metaphysical joke, the perfect imitation of the endless maze of human consciousness. As W. C. Fields suggested himself to do in the lines that serve as this novel's inscription, Myers has lain "down where all the ladders start, in the foul rag-and-bone shop of the heart." And collected treasures.

that looked out of what could have been a cherub's face, were it not for a convex nose and a

Best Sellers

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 84 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

Ry Wi Weng

ACROSS		43 Heavy paper	14 Dogs trained to catch game
1 Place for mint	44 River of Hungary	19 Actor Tracy	21 Mammal's stand-by
6 Classroom: Abbr.	45 Disparity	25 Certain people	26 Mountain spur
9 Assets for no-trump	51 _____ basis (firm)	27 "_____ M for _____"	28 F.D.R.'s mother
13 Soap plants	54 Frenchman's name	29 Violent desire	30 Superior to
15 Asian holiday	55 Town in Nigeria	31 Working dogs	32 Scottish uncles
16 _____ liberum	56 In this place	33 French town	34 Mosiah
17 Illusory thing	57 Spanish home	37 Like a prune	38 Smorgasbord items
18 Calif. menu items	59 _____ as a beast	DOWN	
20 Flowers, as one's savings account		1 "Home, _____"	
22 Agenda, fur short		2 Eskimo craft	
23 Algerian soldier		3 Actor Peter	
24 "_____ fool"		4 Large antelope	
27 Take out		5 Test adjuncts	
28 Old wound		6 Outpost of Phidias	
29 White wines		7 Work on the fudge again	
33 Hall, in Paris		8 Feel a craving, with "for"	
34 Snakes		9 Andy's pal	
35 Wall, for one		10 Hymns of praise	
36 Father's name in prizes		11 Before	
37 No longer modish		12 French possessive	
39 Folk singer			
40 Madrid figure			
42 Atmosphere:			
Prefix			
			43 Barring
			44 Takes top billing
			45 Legal act of help
			46 Refusing, to a Parisian
			47 Upright
			48 Bewildered
			50 Locale
			51 Grampus
			52 Educ. group

